2001 NWT
Socio-Economic Scan

DRAFT

Government of the Northwest Territories
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2001 NWT Socio - Economic Scan
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2001 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- Overview -

The socio-economic scan is intended to provide an overview of current and past social and economic conditions of the Northwest Territories, including comparisons to Canada, in order to provide context for decisions that are required during the business planning process. It is hoped that the document provides a good overview of the information, but it must be recognized that given the length and format of the document, it can not provide all the level of detail on every issue.

The general layout of the 2001 Socio-Economic Scan is to provide information in graphical format with some general observations. Technical notes on the measures being provided and the sources for the information is provided at the end of the Scan. The socio-economic scan has been developed in a fashion to ensure that as new information is released, the document can be kept as current as possible.

A statistical supplement to the 2001 Socio-Economic Scan is available from the Bureau of Statistics. This supplement contains tabular data for the information presented in the Scan. This information should assist departments in preparing business plans.

In all cases, the data that is presented in the 2001 Socio-Economic Scan refers to the geographic boundaries of the Northwest Territories following division. In many cases, historical information has been compiled that reflects the new geographic boundaries of the NWT.

Sections included in the socio-economic scan include: population, economic and social well-being, education, health, labour force activity, and the economy. A summary of each section is provided at the start of each section.

A copy of the 2001 NWT Socio-Economic Scan is available in electronic format at *http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca*

1. Population

- Changes in the size of the population and in population characteristics are one of the key indicators of future pressures on government expenditures.

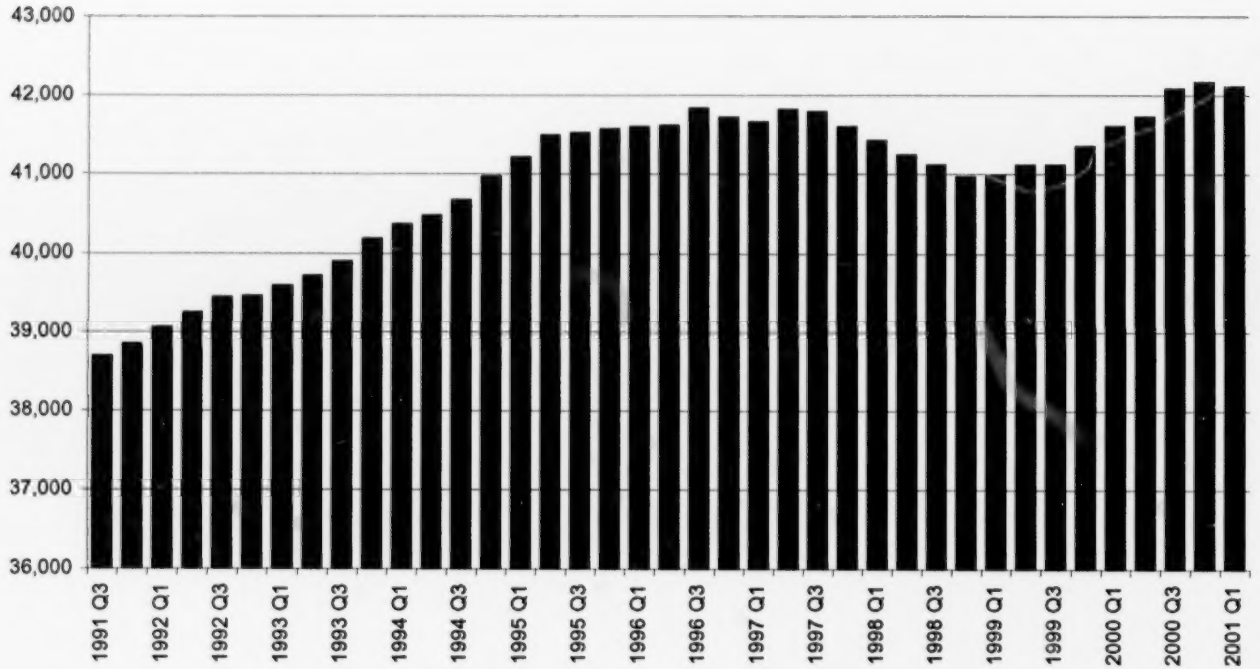
- During 2000, the population of the NWT rebounded to growth patterns similar to the early 1990's. This recent growth followed some 4 years of little growth and some declines.

- Historically, there has been a pattern of urbanization in the Northwest Territories. Yellowknife's share of the territorial population has increased from 29% in 1976 to 43% in 1999. Some continued urbanization is expected to take place for the next 20 years.

- The NWT still has a young population relative to Canada, but the territorial population is aging. The fastest growing segment of the territorial population is persons that are 50 years of age and older.

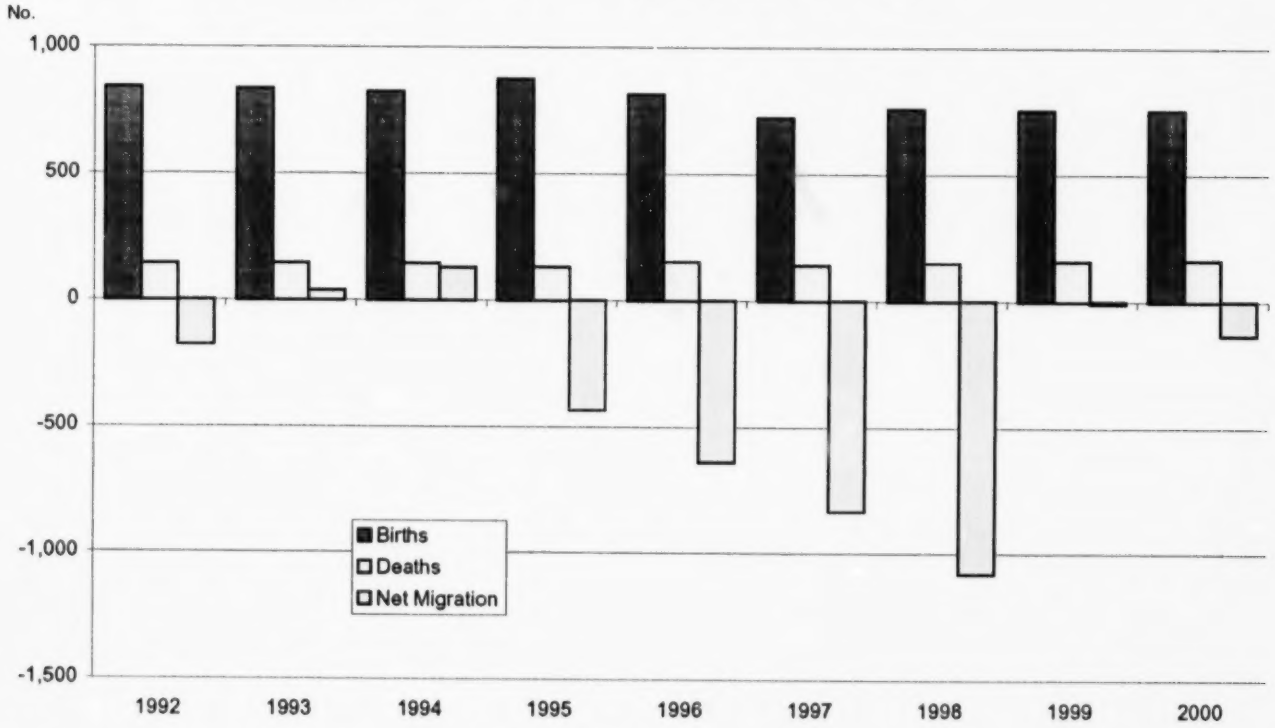
- Inter-provincial migration is the main determinant of the population growth rate in the Northwest Territories. Fertility rates in the Northwest Territories have been stable or declining for the past 15 years, although fertility rates for 15-24 year old females are still approximately twice the Canadian average.

Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - January 1, 2001



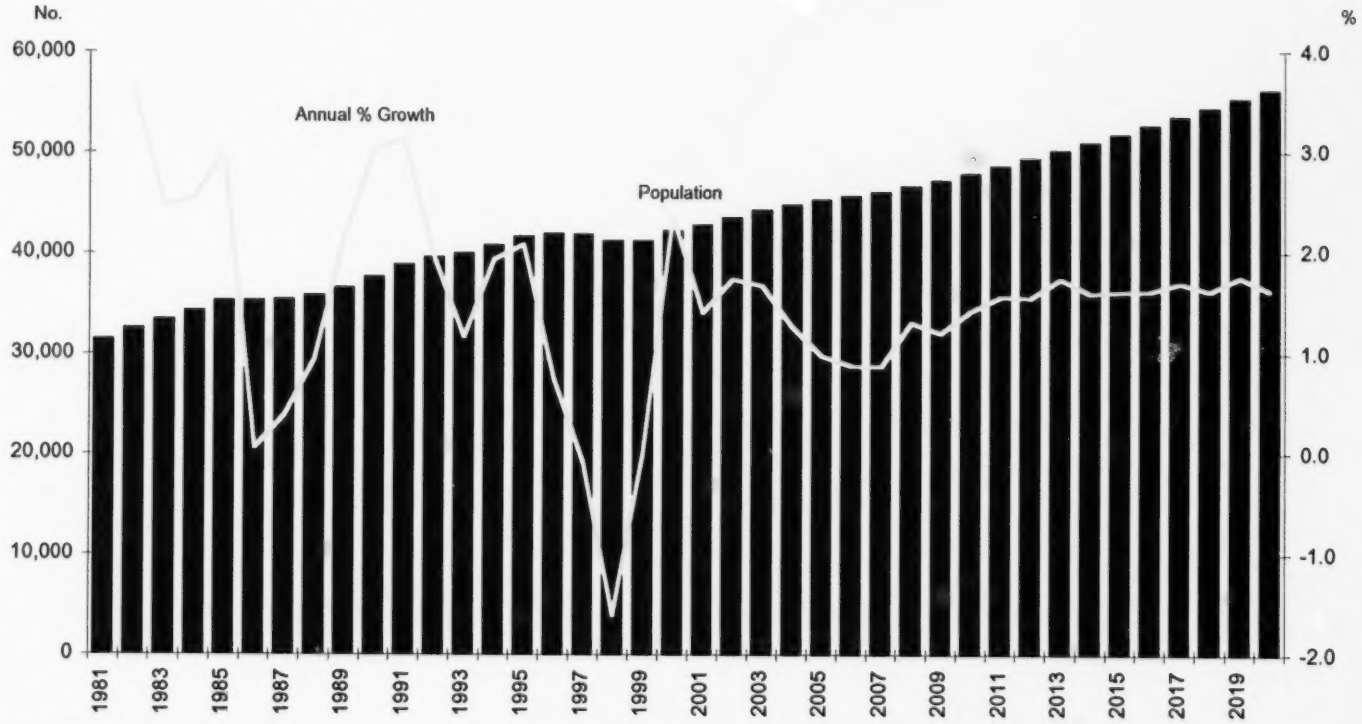
- *Population growth rates similar to the early 1990's have returned to the NWT since late 1999. However, the last quarter of 2000 and the first quarter estimate for 2001 showed little growth.*
- *In the mid-1990's the population of the Northwest Territories showed almost no growth and actually experienced a period of population decline in 1997 and 1998.*

Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change Northwest Territories, 1991- 2000



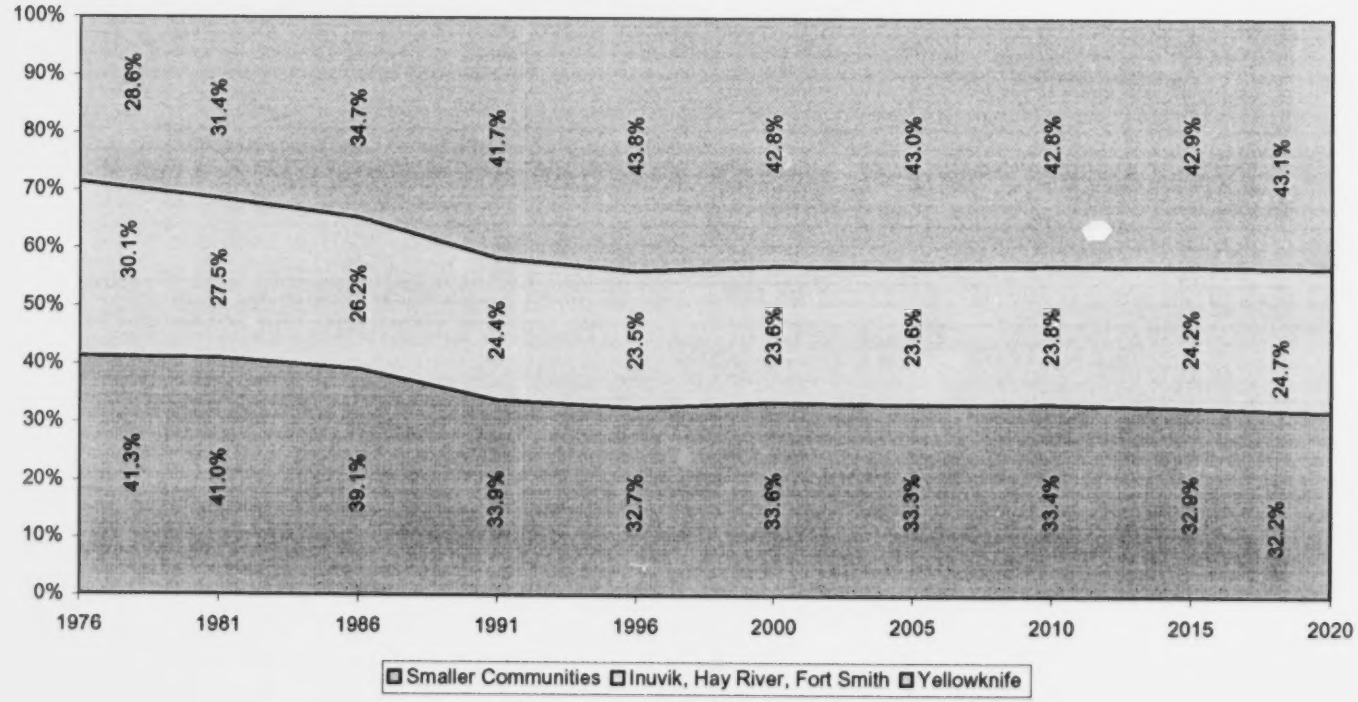
- *The growth in the NWT population in 1999 and 2000 has been the result of net-migration for the territory returning to near zero after 4 years of strong out-migration.*
- *As births in the Northwest Territories have declined and the numbers of deaths increased slightly, the natural increase for the NWT has declined during the past decade.*

Figure 1.3 Population Estimates & Projections Northwest Territories, 1981-2020



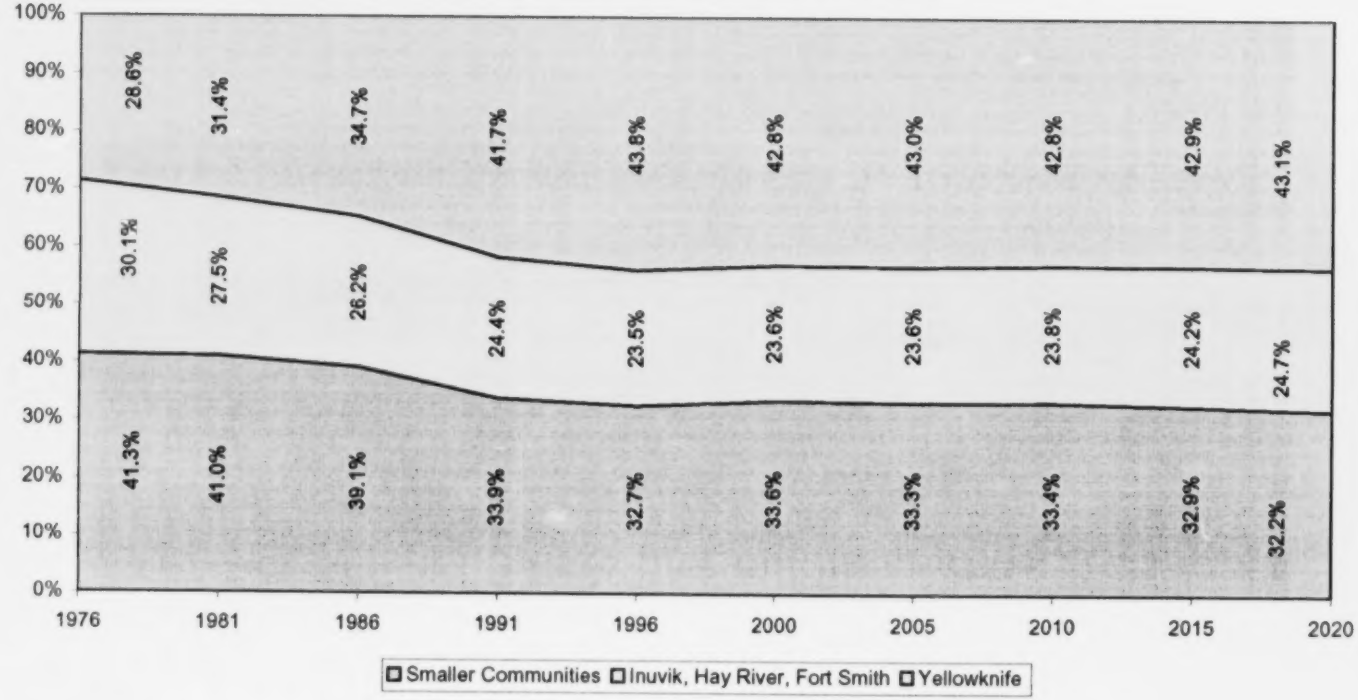
- *From a historical perspective, high population growth was replaced by population declines in the mid-1990's. Although the population graothw bounced back in 2000.*
- *Future growth is expected to settle at about 1.6% per year, although this could be impacted by non-renewable resource development .*

Figure 1.4 Population Share by Community Size Northwest Territories, 1976-2020



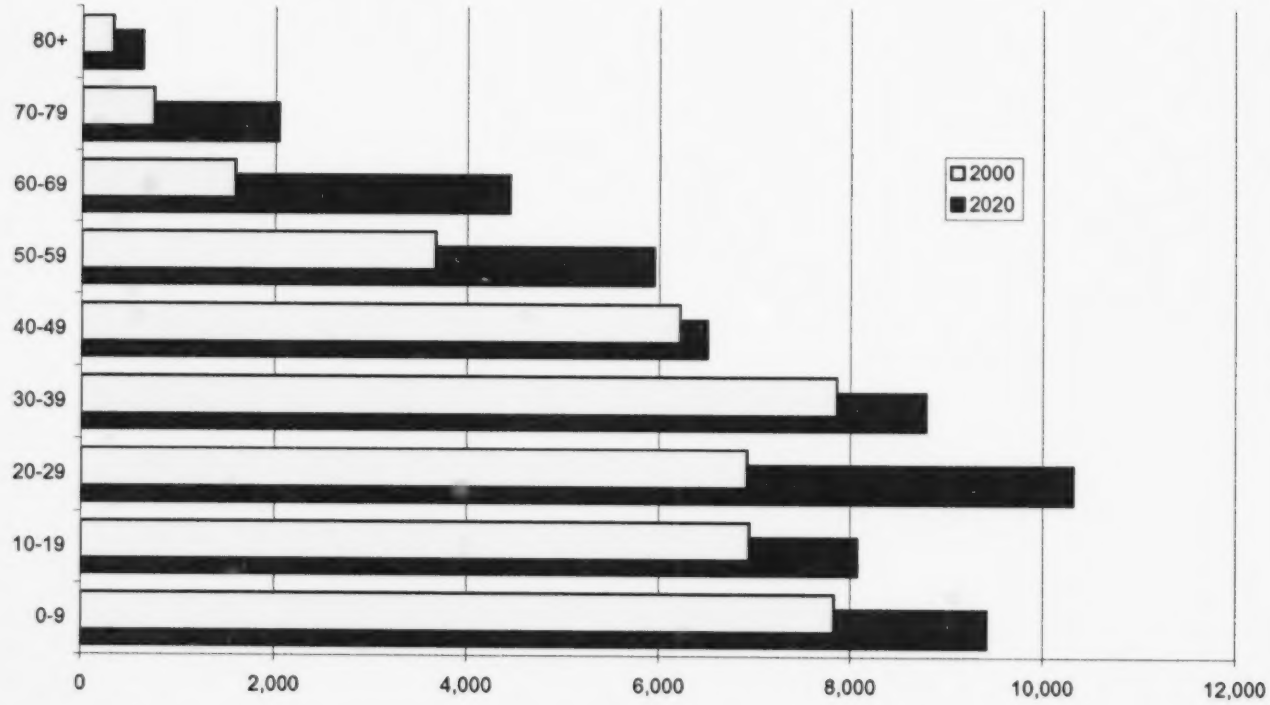
- *Historically, Yellowknife has been the fastest growing of NWT communities resulting in increased share of the overall population.*
- *This has leveled in the 1990's and the changes in shares are expected to be more steady in the future.*

Figure 1.4 Population Share by Community Size Northwest Territories, 1976-2020



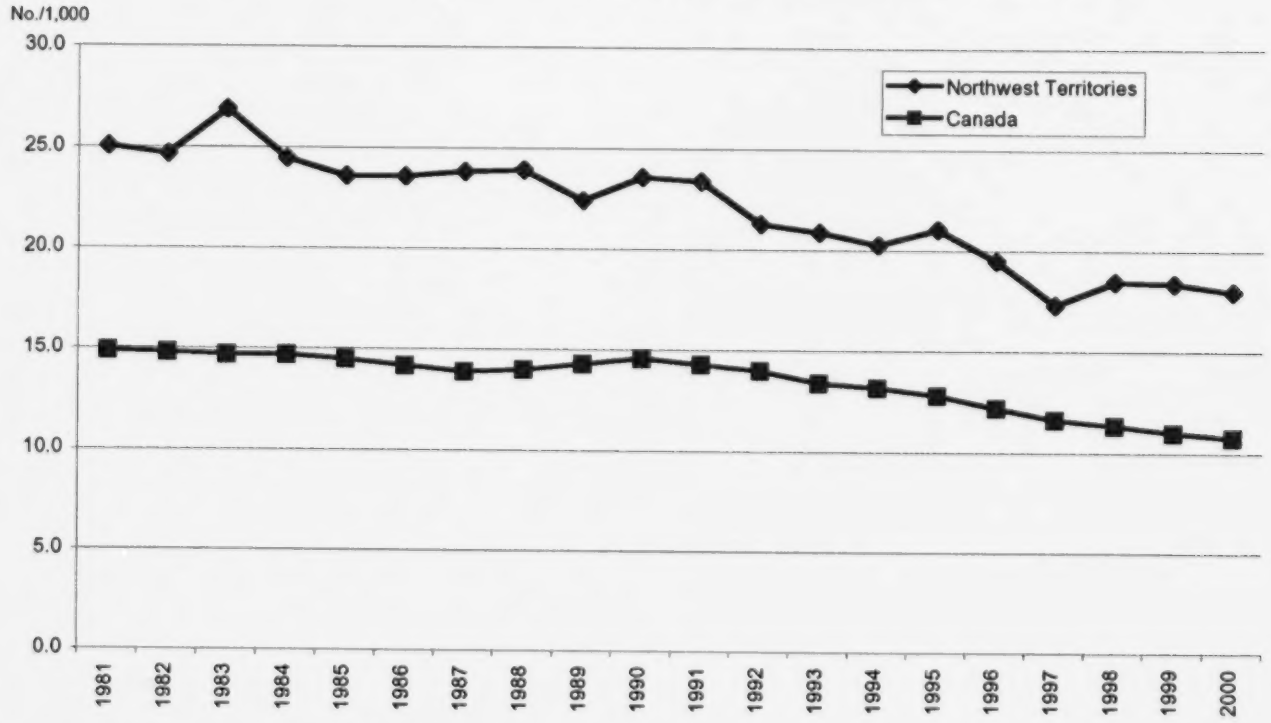
- *Historically, Yellowknife has been the fastest growing of NWT communities resulting in increased share of the overall population.*
- *This has leveled in the 1990's and the changes in shares are expected to be more steady in the future.*

Figure 1.5 NWT Projected Population, by Age 2000-2020



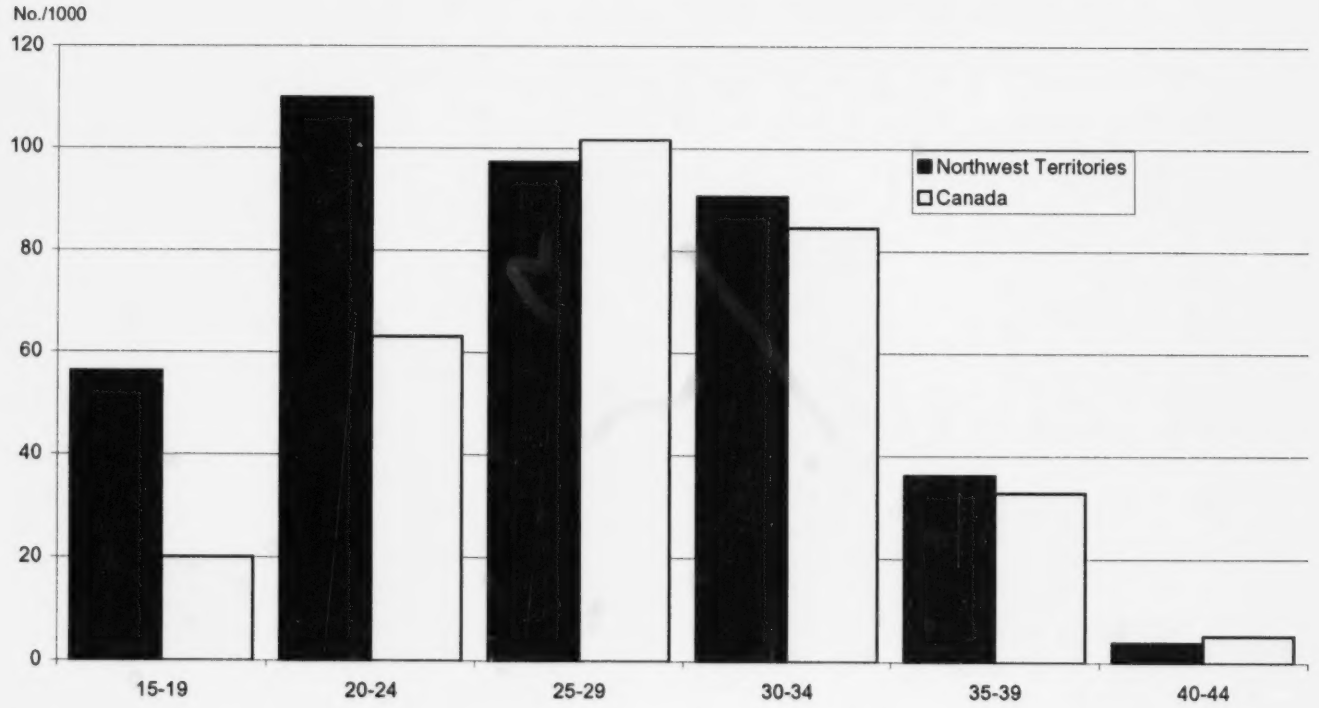
⇨ *Improved life expectancy and stability in the population will contribute to significant growth in older territorial residents in the next 20 years.*

Figure 1.6 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000



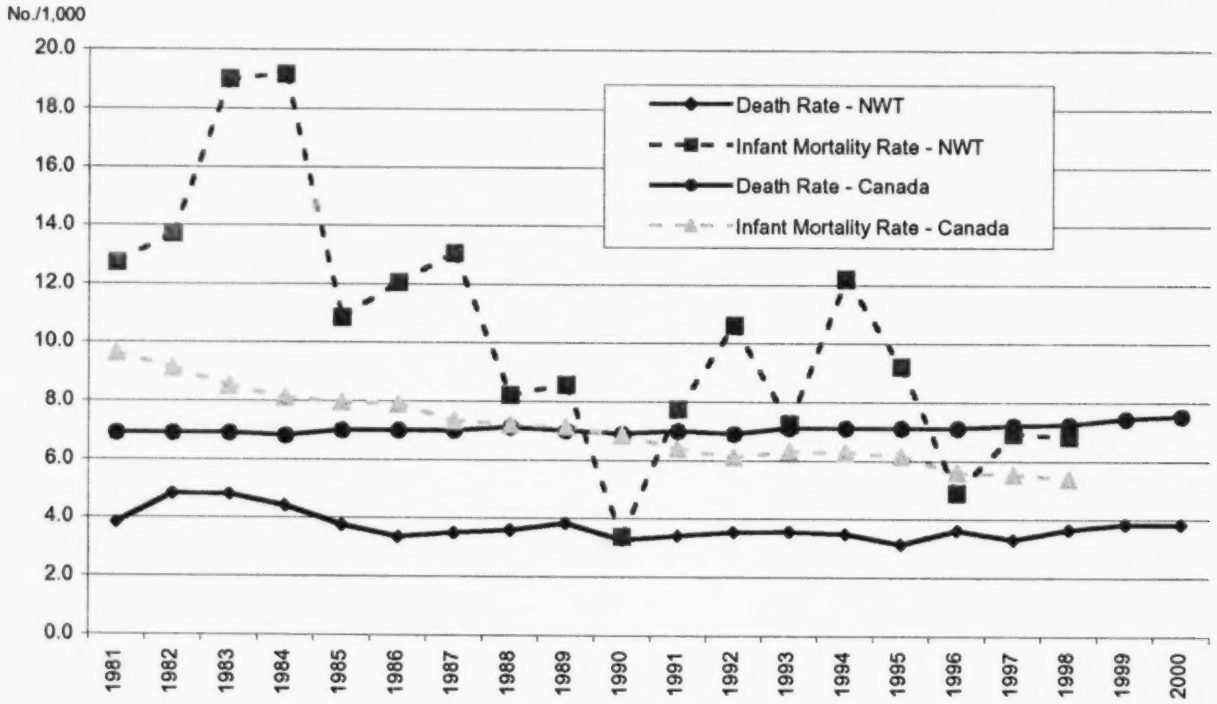
- *The birth rate in the NWT has been on the decline over the past 20 years. Although still higher than Canada, the gap has closed significantly.*
- *Declining birth rates in Canada since about 1990 have kept the gap between territorial and national birth rates fairly stable for the past decade.*

Figure 1.7 Births per 1000 Females Northwest Territories & Canada, 1998



➪ *The birth rate among young NWT women is the reason the overall birth rate is higher than Canada. After 25 years of age, our birth rates are very similar to Canada.*

Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000



➪ *Our young population has meant a historically lower overall death rate than Canada. With small numbers infant mortality has been volatile on an annual basis in the NWT, although improvement since the early 1980's is apparent.*

2. Economic & Social Well-Being

- Overall, the size of NWT households has been declining, although overcrowding continues to be an issue. Adequacy (state of repair) of NWT housing needs improvement, while affordability seems to be less of an issue in the NWT than in the rest of Canada. For each indicator there seems to be significant variation by community type.

- Family structure in the Northwest Territories is not significantly different than for Canada. Incidence of lone parent families has been increasing. It is generally considered that lone parent families face additional challenges in income and labour force activity.

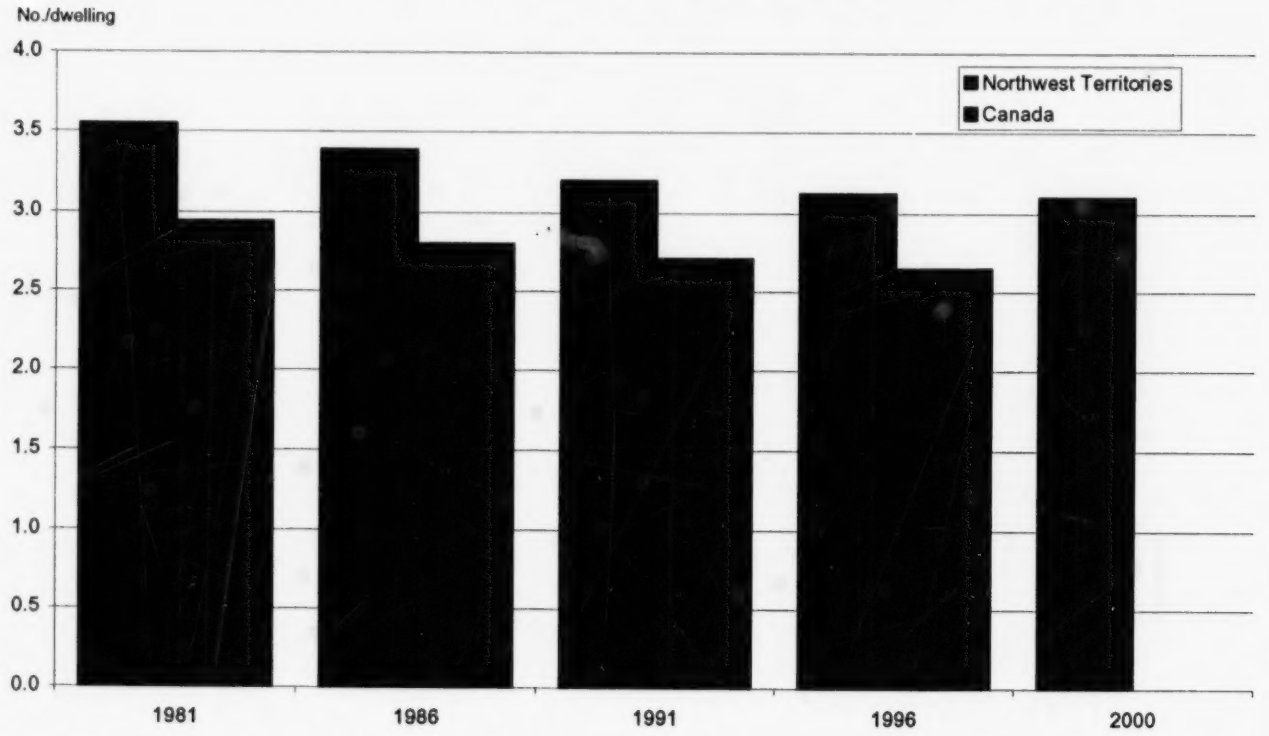
- Incomes in the Northwest Territories are significantly higher than in the rest of Canada. However, there are significant disparities between incomes in Yellowknife, the regional centers, and the rest of the communities. Incomes in the NWT, across all types of communities increased significantly during 1999.

- The percentage of the population receiving income support continues to decline from a high of 10.6% in 1995 to 7.2% in 2000. Considerable variations exist by community (mirroring the pattern of income) with approximately 12% of persons in smaller communities receiving income support, compared to 7% in the regional centers and 3% in Yellowknife.

- Offsetting higher incomes are significantly higher prices for consumer goods in NWT communities. Comparisons with Edmonton, indicate prices that range from about 20% higher in Yellowknife to over 80% higher in Paulatuk.

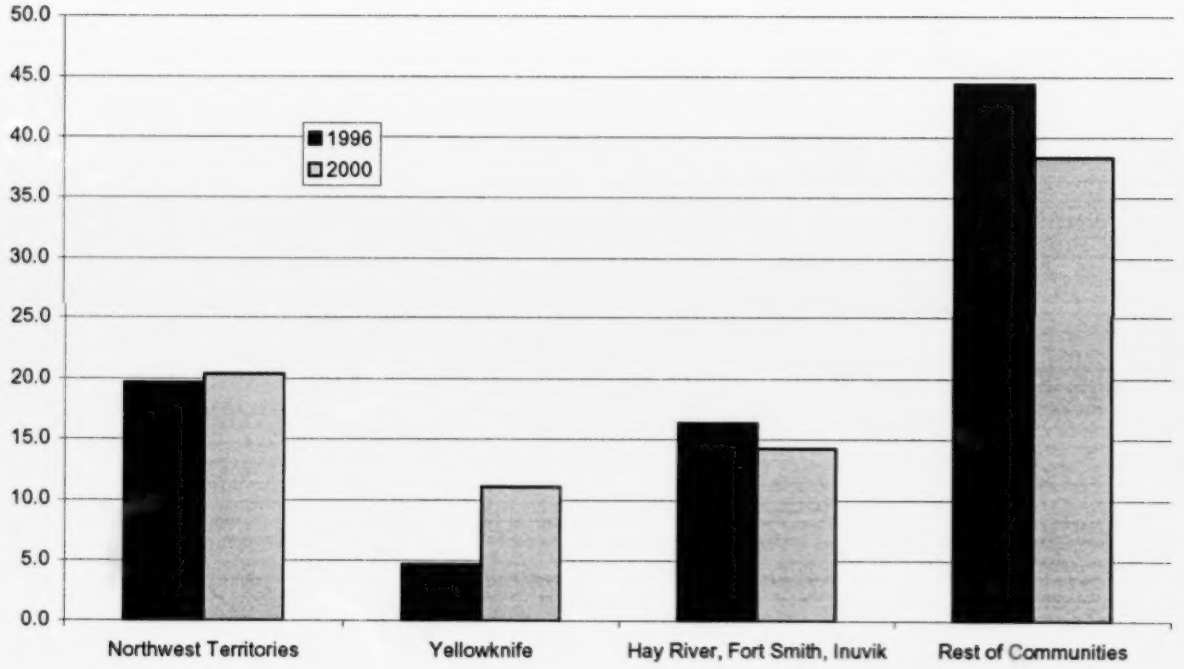
- The rates for property crimes have been declining in the Northwest Territories for the past 20 years. The rate for violent crimes have remained relatively stable at about 5 times the national rate.

Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000



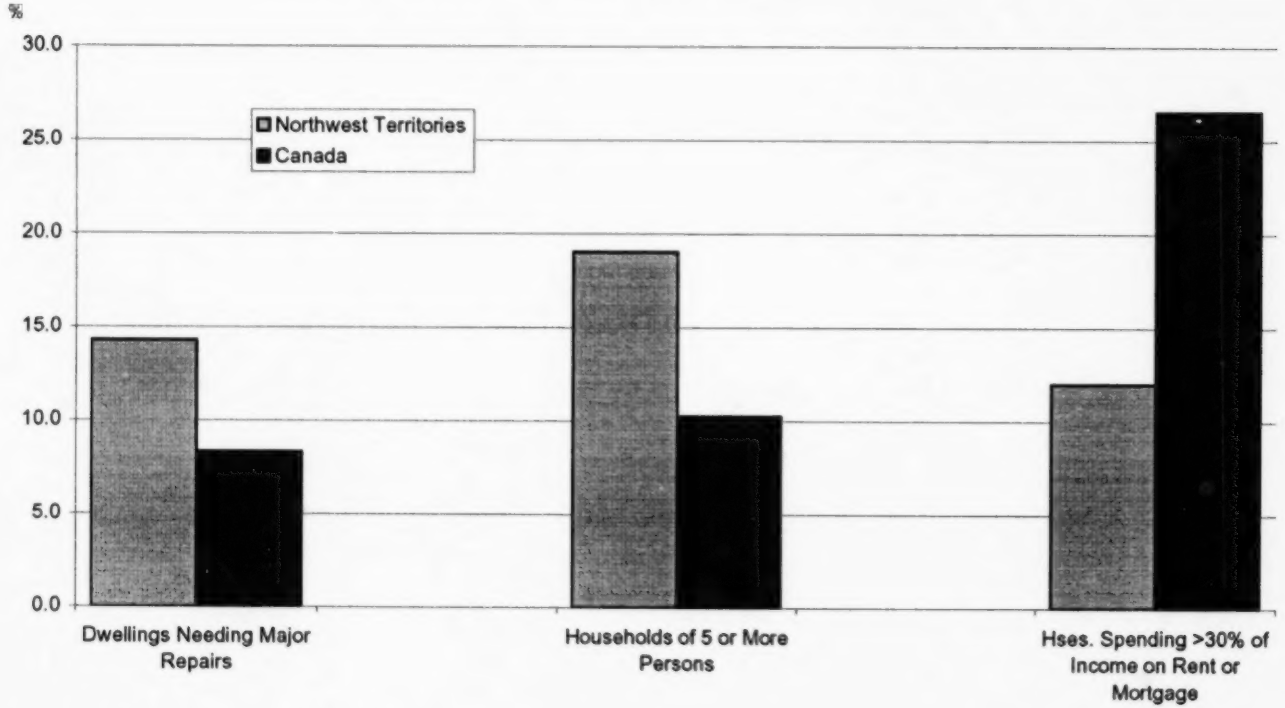
⇨ *There has been a steady decline in persons per household in the past 20 years.*

Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2000



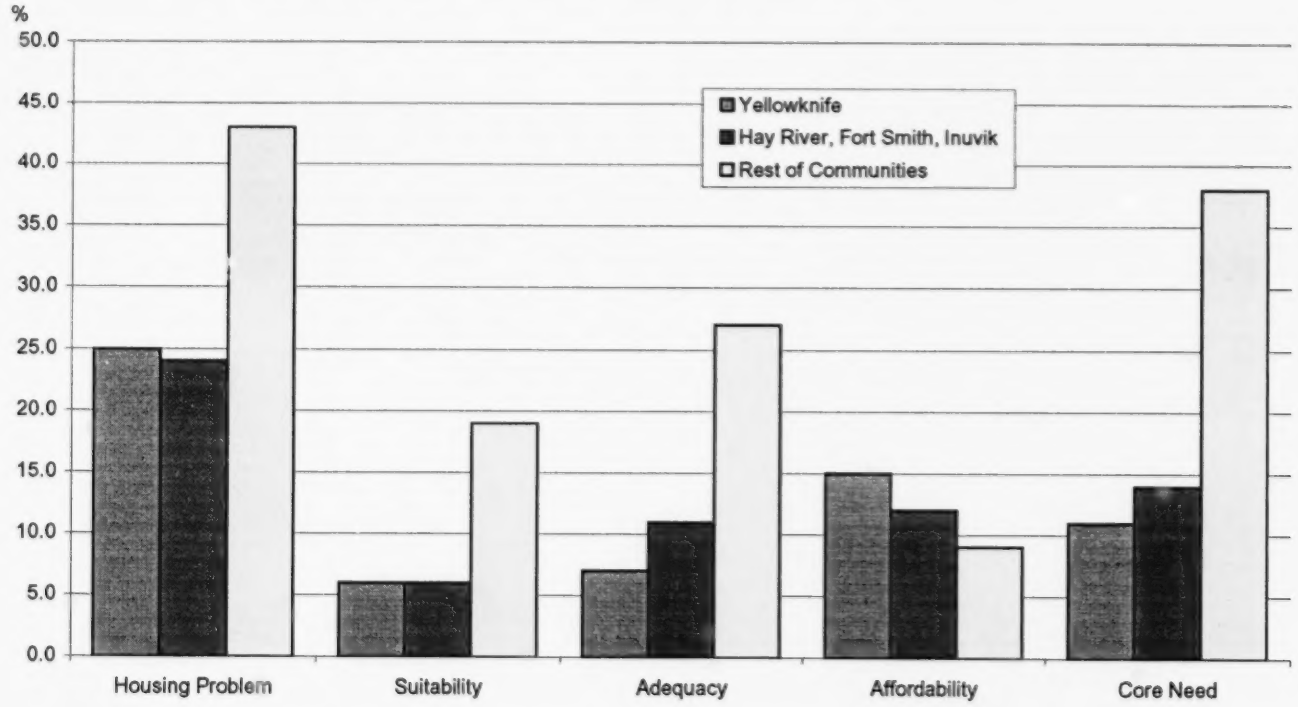
- *There was a slight increase in core housing need between 1996 and 2000 in the Northwest Territories*
- *Core need in Yellowknife increased between 1996 and 2000, while there was a decline in core need in the regional centers and in the smaller communities.*

Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000



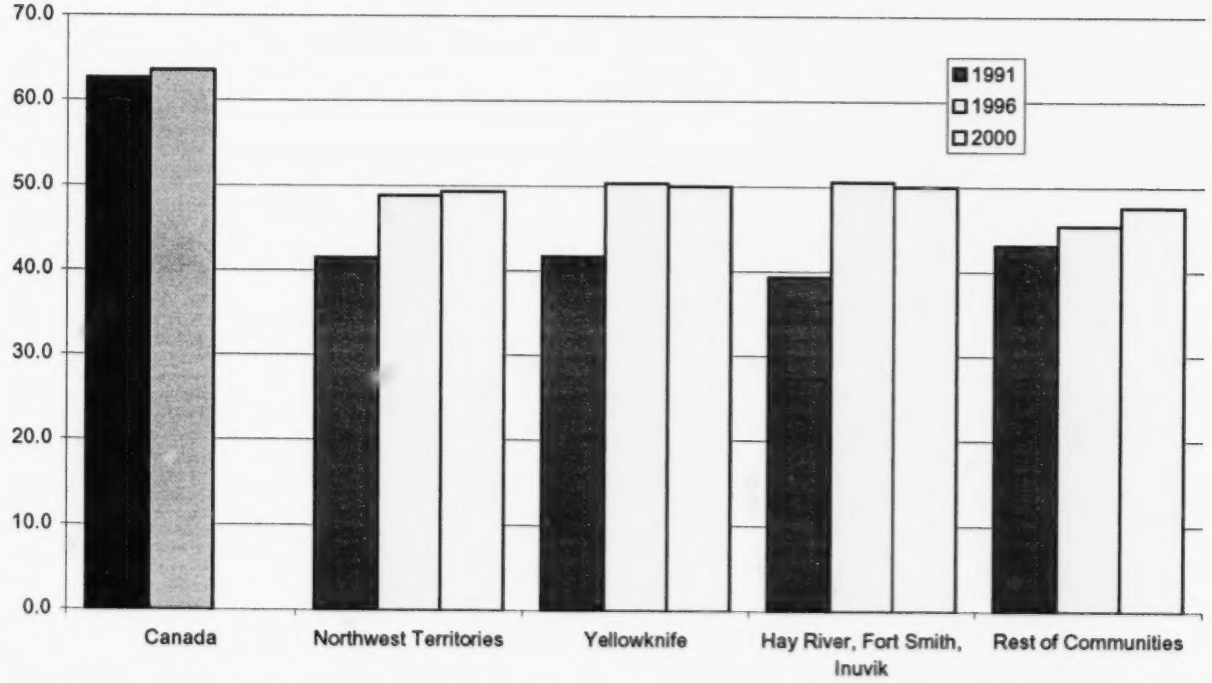
⇨ *The proportion of households with adequacy and suitability problems are higher in the NWT than in Canada. However, there are more affordability problems found in the rest of Canada.*

Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type Northwest Territories, 2000



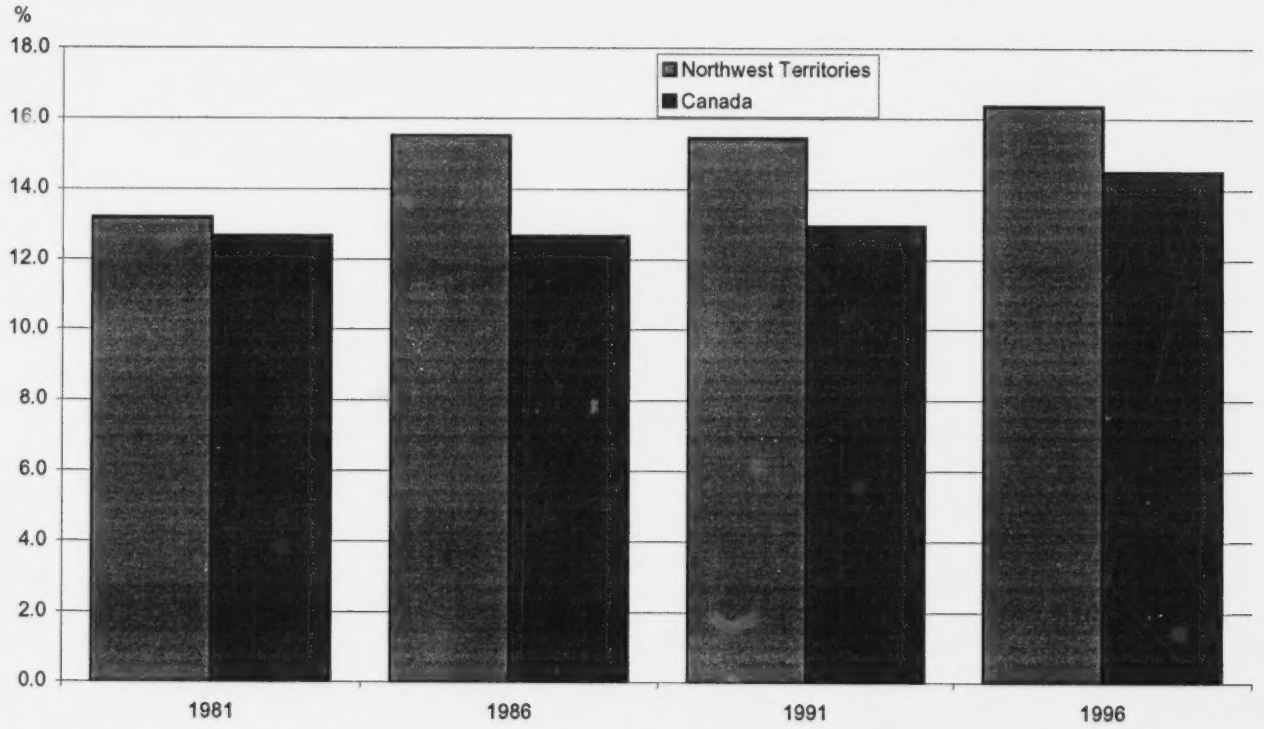
➪ *There are significant variations in the type of housing problems that exist in NWT communities.*

Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000



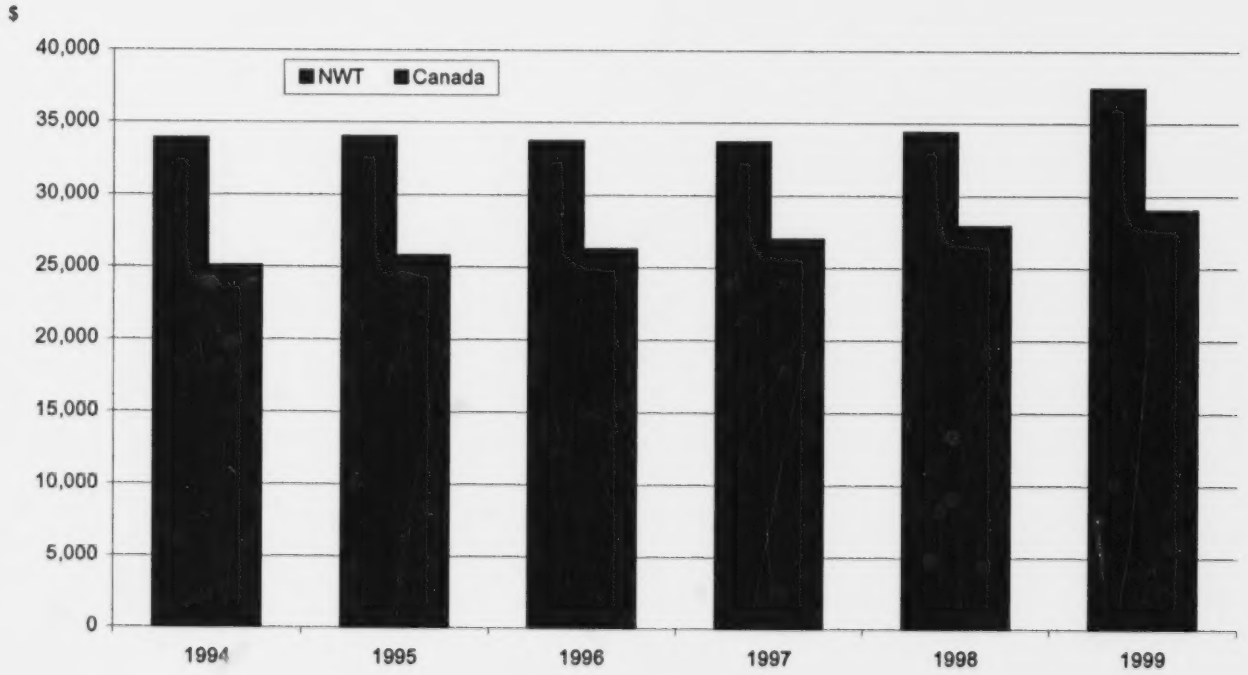
⇨ *Almost 50% of dwellings are owned by one of the occupants in the NWT. The proportion of owned dwellings has continued to show increases in the smaller NWT communities.*

Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1996



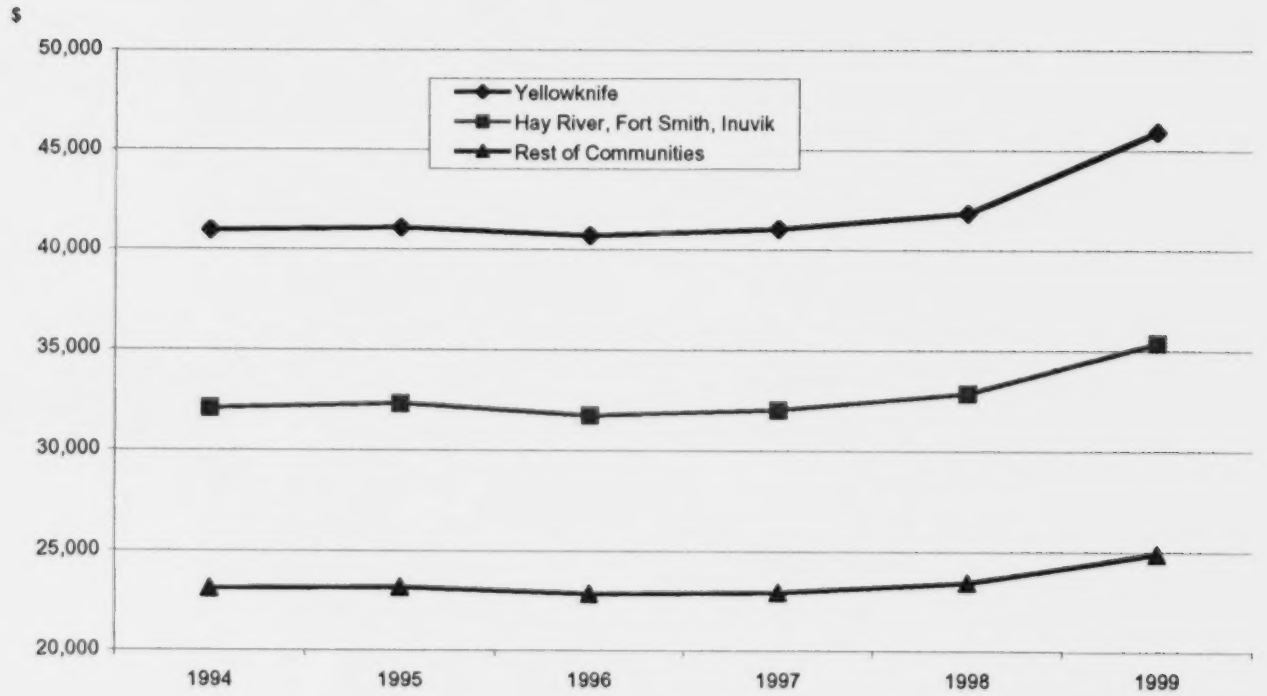
- *For both Canada and the Northwest Territories the percentage of families comprised of lone parent families has been steadily increasing over the past 15 years.*
- *Generally, lone parent families are considered to face greater challenges in terms of income and labour force participation.*

Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-1999



- *While average income in the Northwest Territories remained quite stable between 1994 and 1998, NWT average income rose to $37,410 in 1999 (8.8% higher than 1998).*
- *Average incomes in Canada were $29,010 in 1999.*

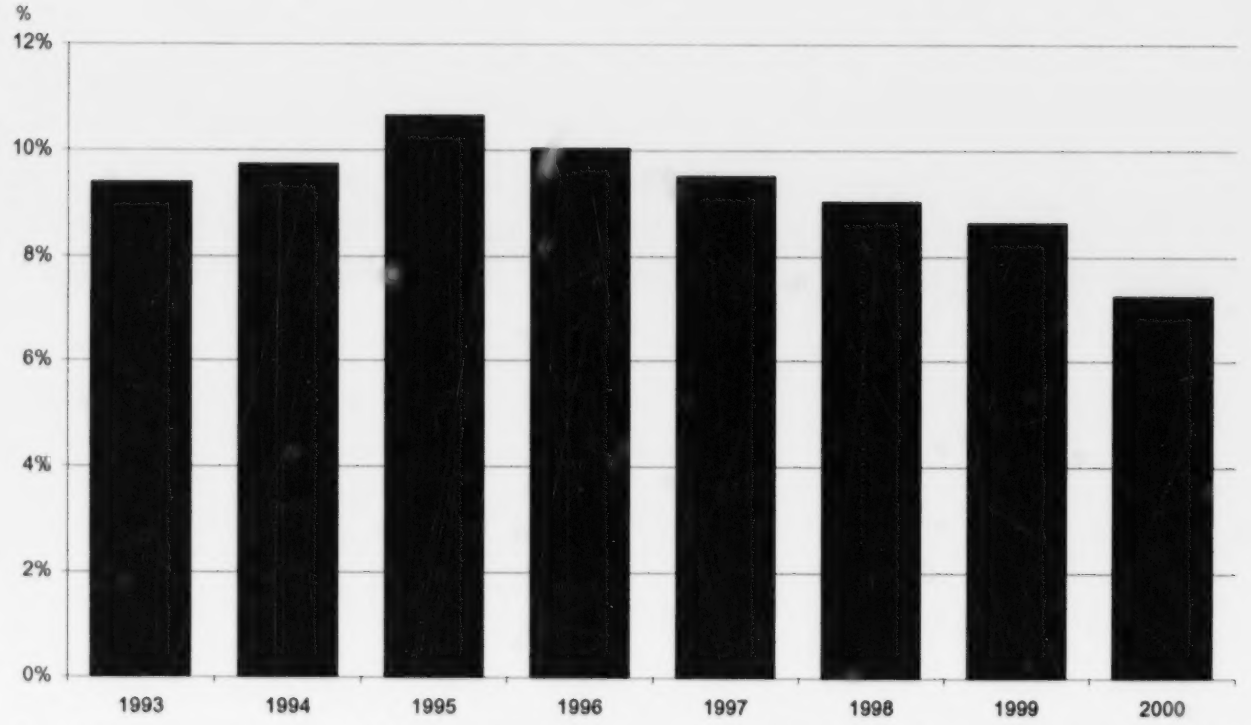
Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community Northwest Territories, 1994-1999



- *The increase in average income during 1999 were experienced by all community types.*

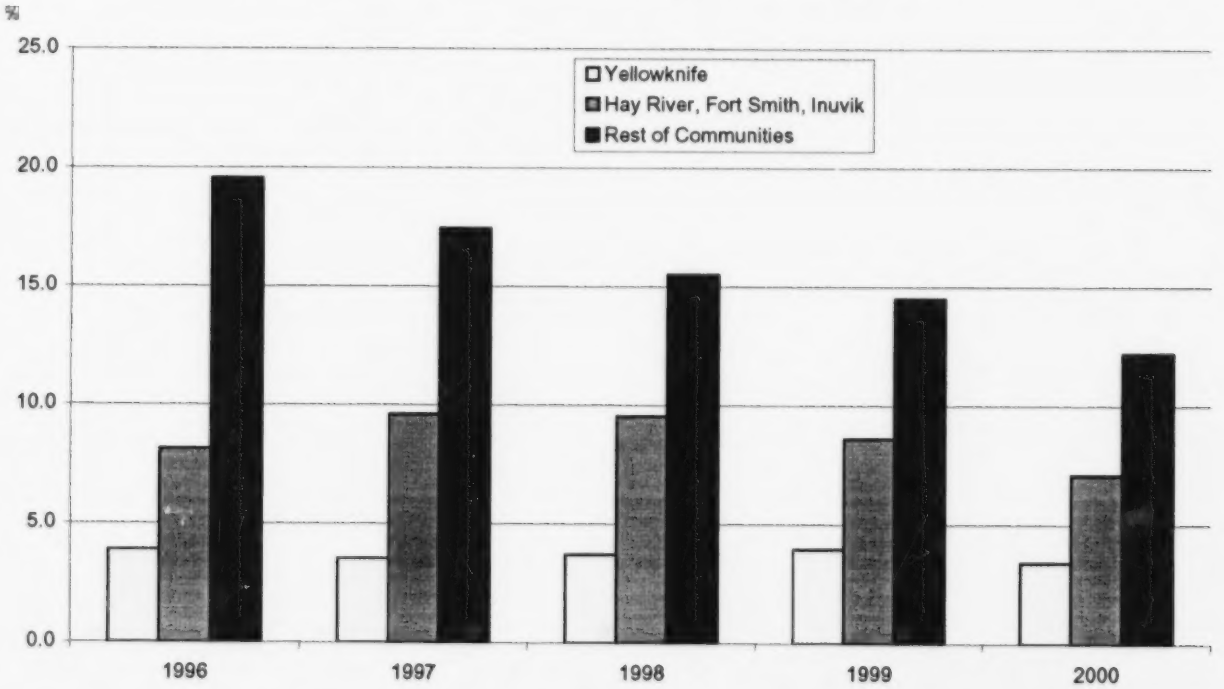
- *However, there is considerable variation in income by type of community in the Northwest Territories. In Yellowknife the average income was $45,917, while in the regional centers the average was $35,348 and in the rest of the communities the average income stood at $24,896.*

Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support Northwest Territories, 1993-2000



➪ *The proportion of the territorial population receiving benefits from income support has dropped steadily since 1995. In 2000 an estimated 7.2% of territorial residents were receiving income support.*

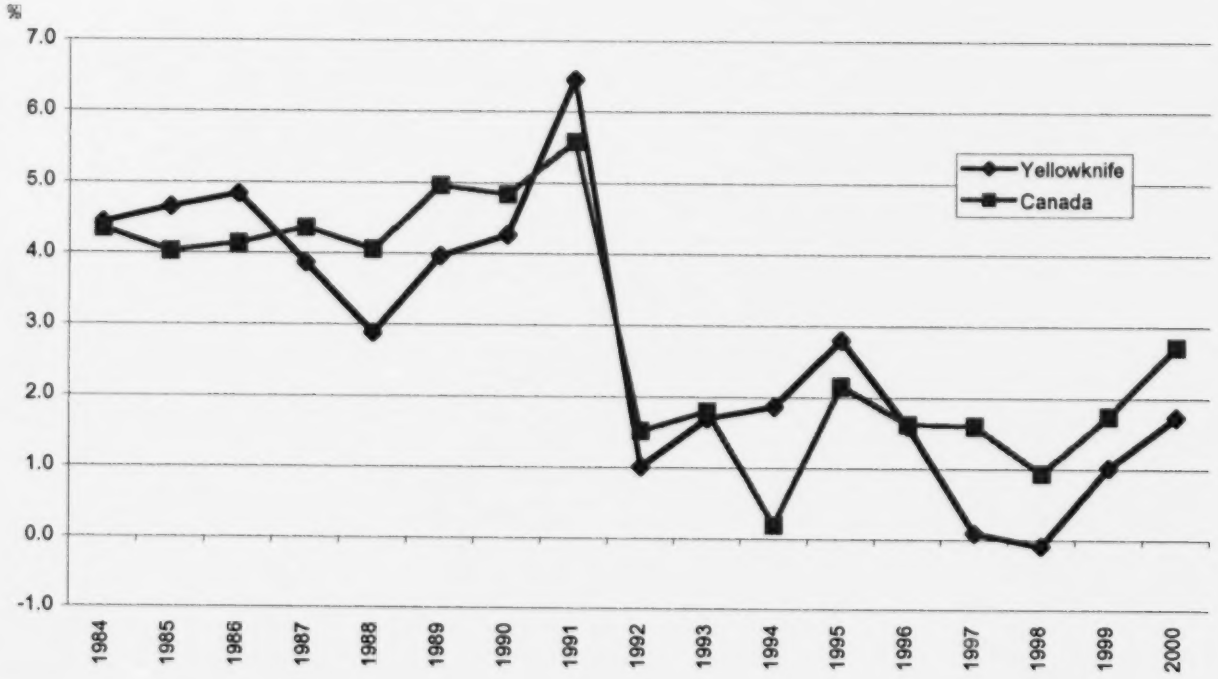
Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Northwest Territories, 1996-2000



- *The decline in the proportion of residents receiving income support is most apparent among smaller NWT communities. Compared with 19.6% of residents receiving support in 1996, some 12.2% of residents of smaller communities received income support in 2000.*

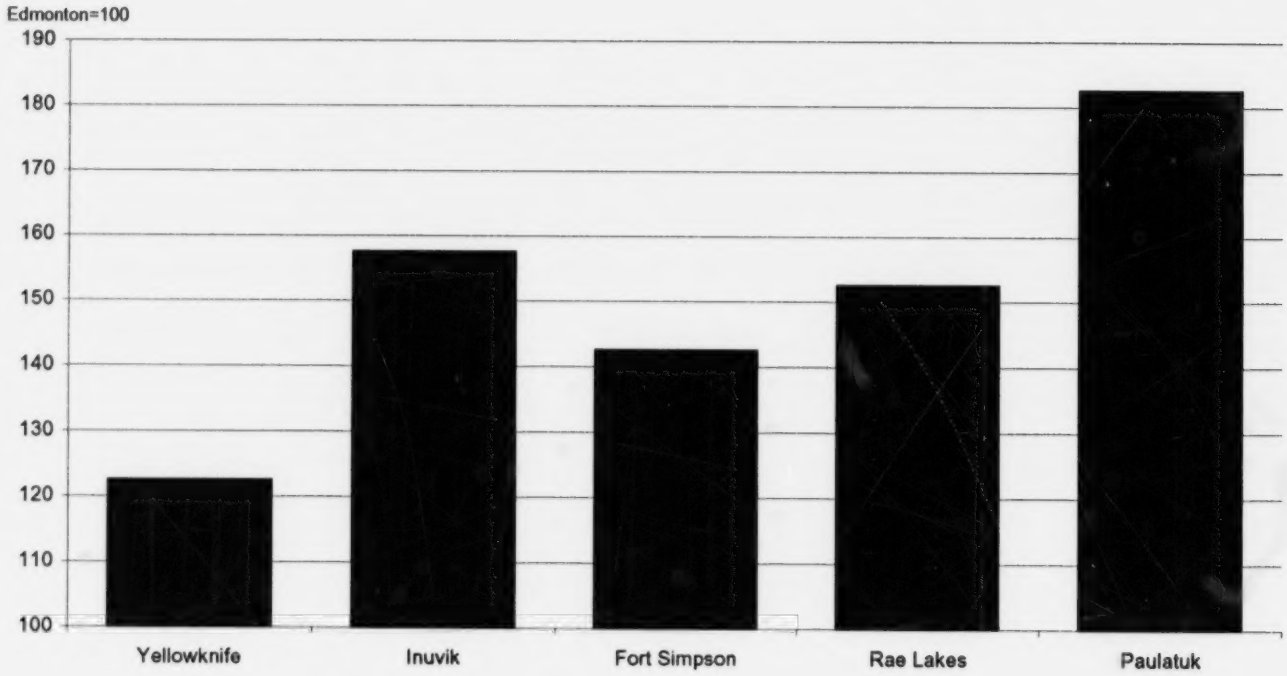
- *Declines the proportion of residents receiving income support in regional centers has also been apparent since 1998. In Yellowknife the proportion was 3.0% in 2000.*

Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2000



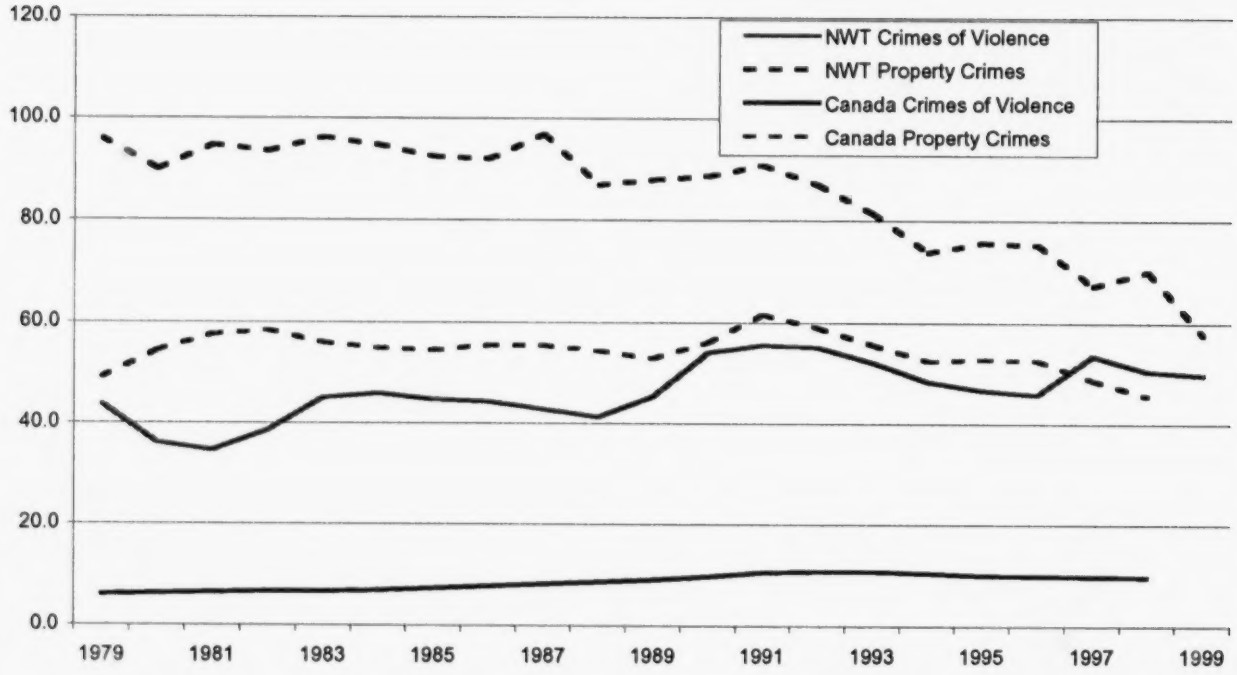
➪ *Although inflation has not returned to the levels of the 1980's, inflation again rose in 2000 to 1.7% in Yellowknife. This is largely due to fuel price increases and is lower than Canadian inflation at 2.7% in 2000.*

Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials Selected Communities, 1997



➪ *Although price increases have been relatively low, there continues to be significant differences in prices between NWT communities and Edmonton. This ranges from about 20% in Yellowknife to over 80% in Paulatuk.*

Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1000 Population Northwest Territories & Canada, 1979-1999



⇨ *Crime rates are significantly higher in the NWT compared with Canada. Property crimes have been declining significantly in the past 20 years in the NWT, while violent crimes have remained fairly steady.*

3. Education

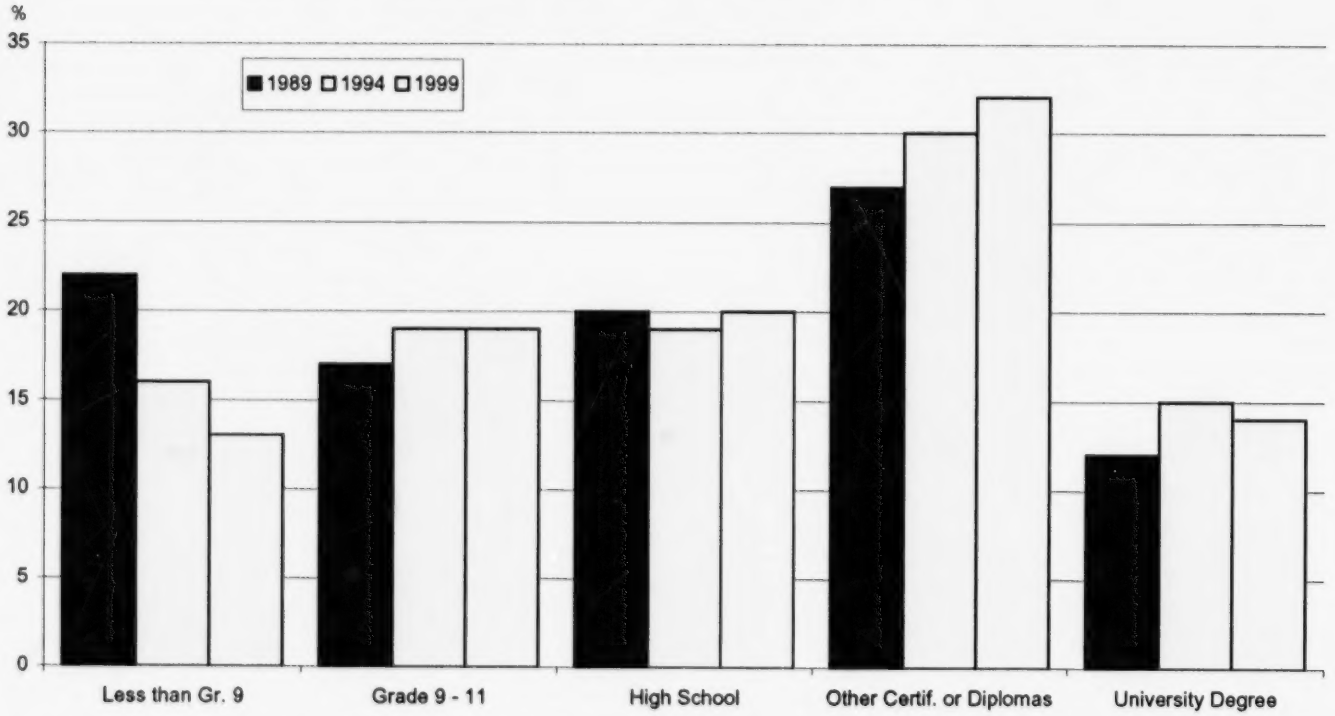
- There have been substantial improvements in the education levels of the territorial population. Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of the population with at least grade 9 increased from 78% to 87%. The 1999 levels are comparable with the rest of Canada where 88% of the population have at least grade 9.

- Education levels among aboriginal residents still lag behind the territorial average. In 1999, some 74% of aboriginal persons had completed at least grade 9. This compares with 98% of non-aboriginals and 88%, overall for Canada.

- After four straight years of improvement, both the territorial average graduation rate and the graduation rate for aboriginal persons declined in 1999/00.

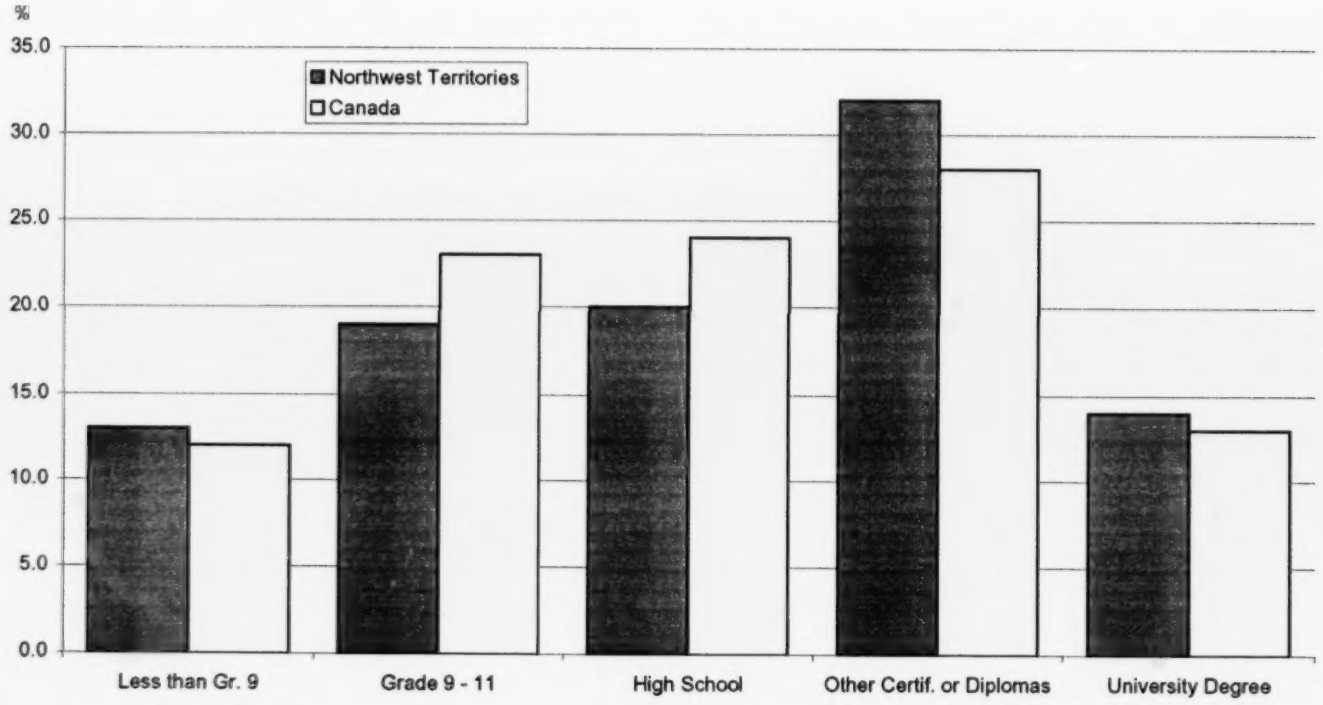
- Enrollment levels increased by 2.4% in 1999/00 and then declined slightly in 2000/01. Enrollment in smaller NWT communities saw growth in both recent academic years, while enrollments in Hay River, Fort Smith and Inuvik saw strong increases in 1999/00, followed by significant declines in 2000/01.

Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling Northwest Territories, 1989 -1999



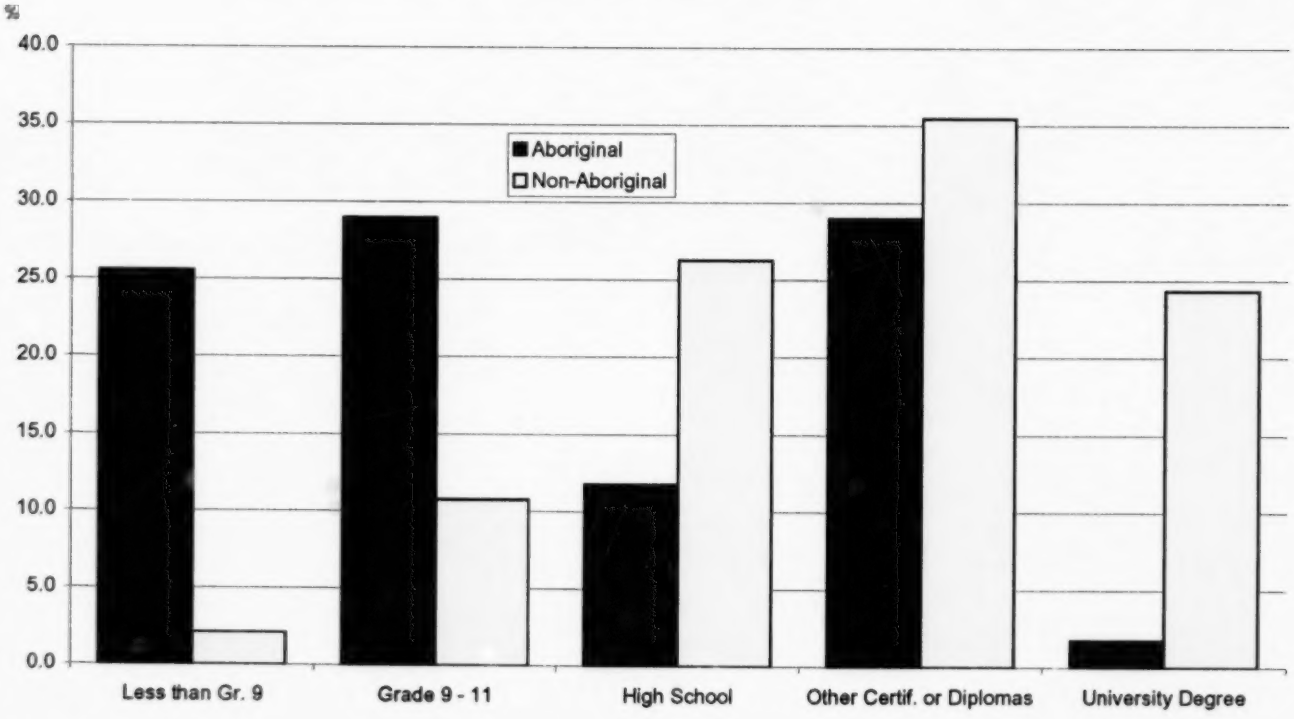
⇨ *An improvement in education levels in the NWT has been apparent. There have been significant declines in the proportion of our population with less than Grade 9, while those with some sort of post-secondary training has been increasing.*

Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999



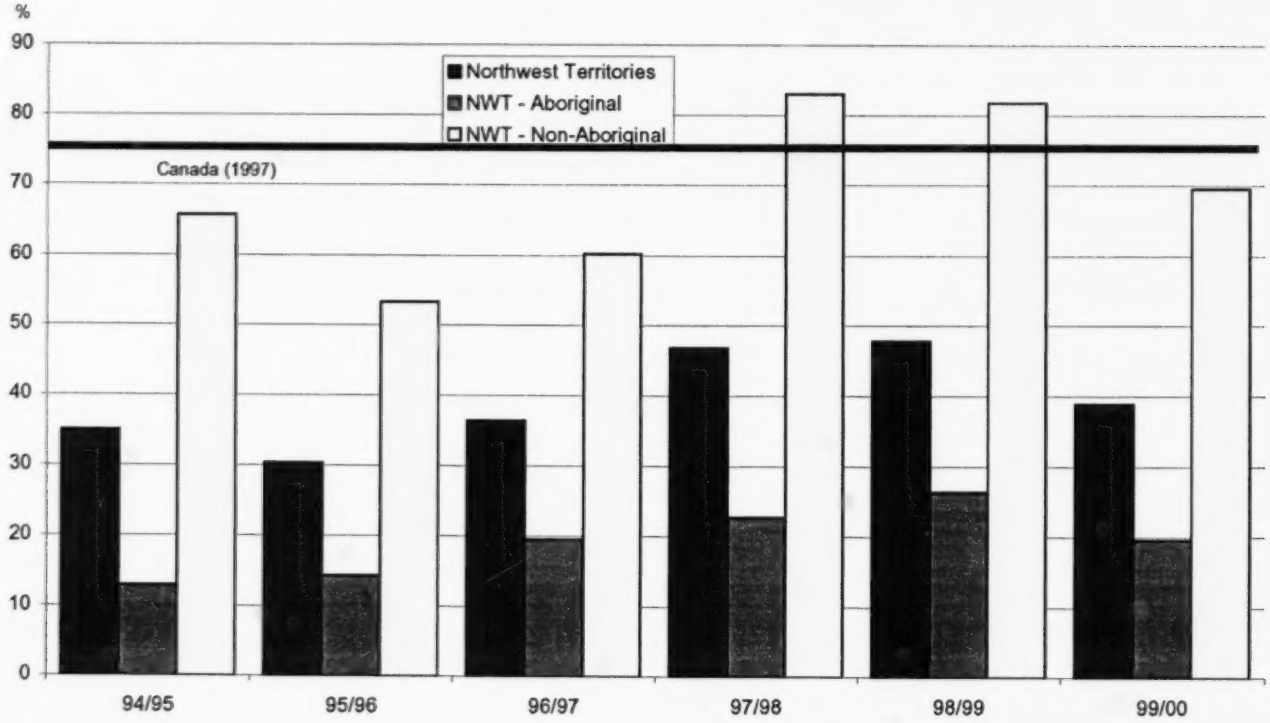
➪ *The overall result has been that education levels in the NWT do not differ significantly from the Canadian average.*

Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group Northwest Territories, 1999



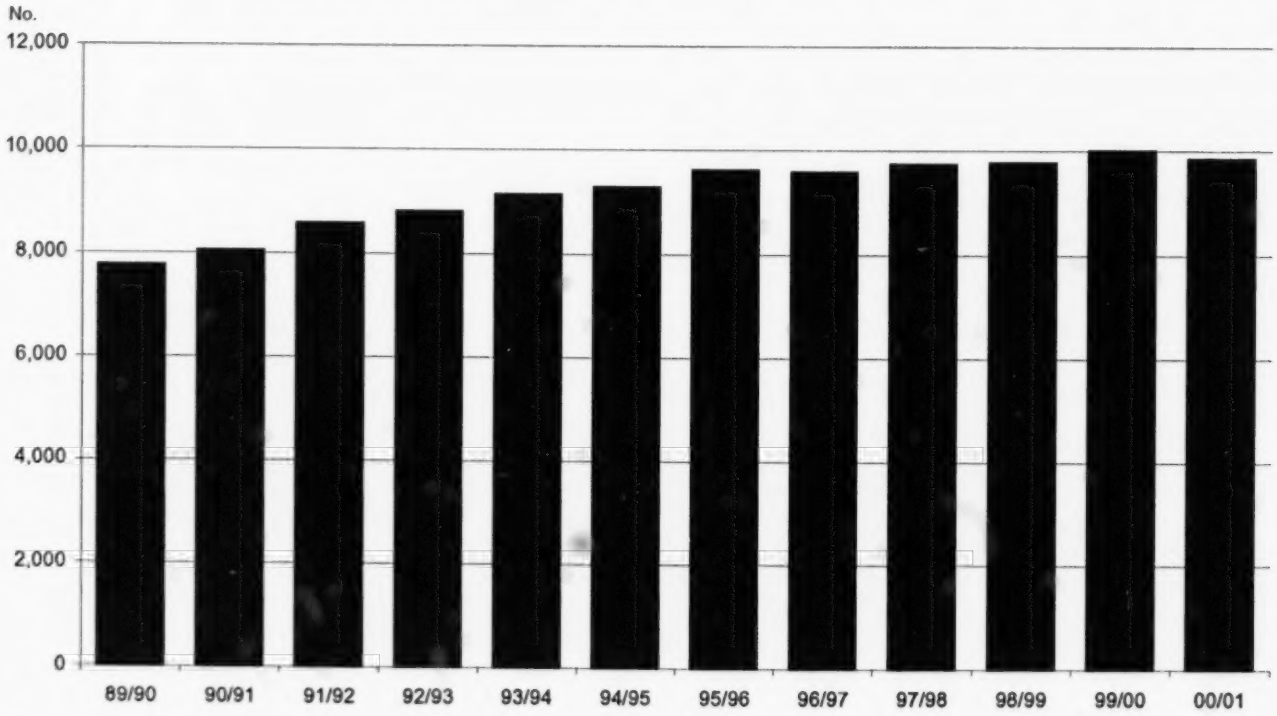
➪ *However, significant variations in education levels continue to exist between aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories.*

Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-2000



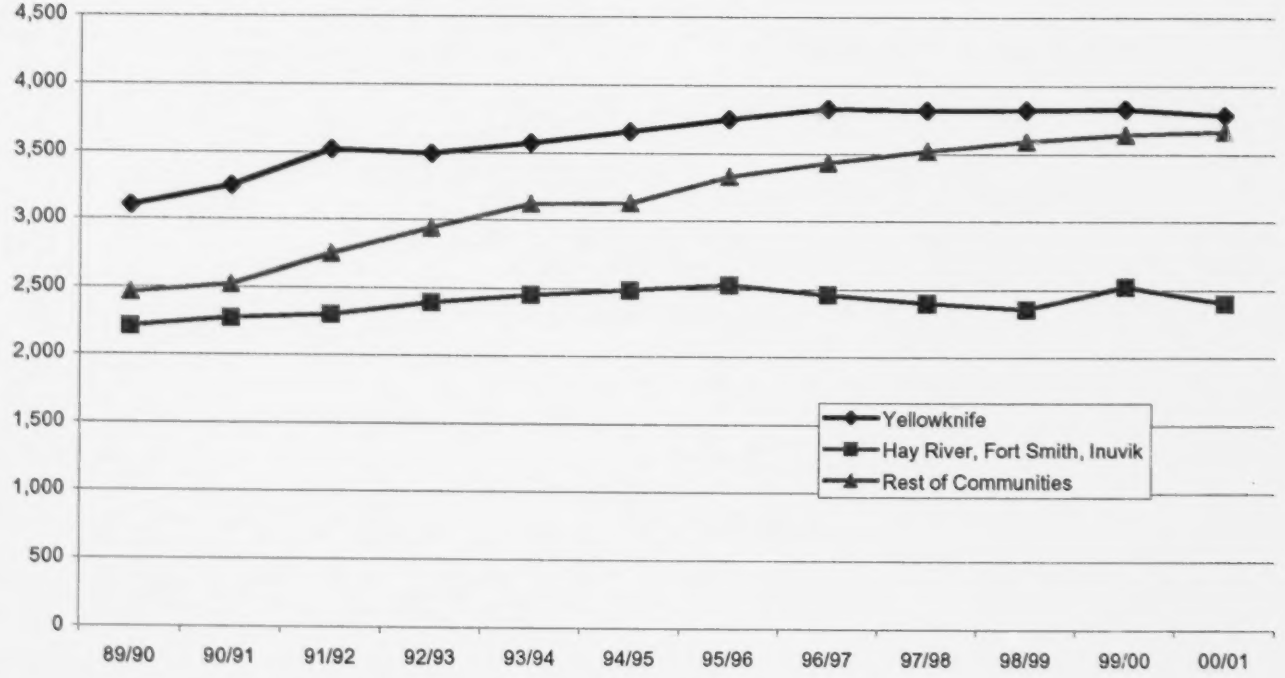
- *The high school graduation rate dropped somewhat in 2000, but is still higher than the rates in the mid-1990's.*
- *The high school graduation rate among aboriginal people dropped to 19.6% in 2000.*

Figure 3.5 School Enrollment Northwest Territories, 1990-2000



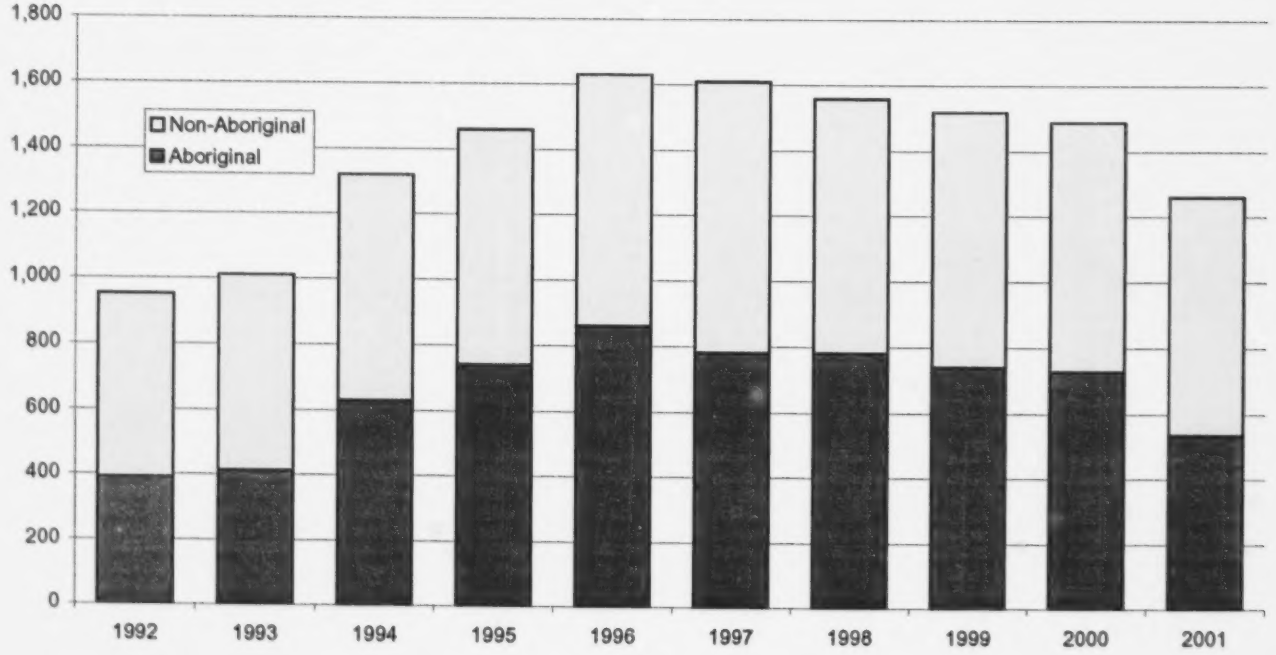
➪ *School enrollments, like population, showed an increase in 1999/00, then declined slightly in 2000/01.*

Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Northwest Territories, 1990-2000



- *Enrollments in smaller NWT communities have shown steady increases averaging 3.7% per year between 1989/90 and 2000/01.*
- *Enrollments in Yellowknife and the regional centers have been more stable, particularly since 1995/96.*

Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients Northwest Territories, 1992-2001



- *Recipients of student financial assistance for post-secondary education grew from 950 in 1992 to around 1,600 in 1996. The count of recipients has declined since then, with a drop to 1,260 in 2001.*

- *The number of aboriginal recipients of student financial assistance doubled between 1992 and 1996 and has also declined slightly since then.*

4. Health

- Overall, there have been substantial improvements in life expectancy in the Northwest Territories in the past 15 years. Life expectancy among aboriginal persons still lags about 4 years behind the Canadian average. Deaths caused by accidents, suicides and homicides average nearly twice the Canadian rate.

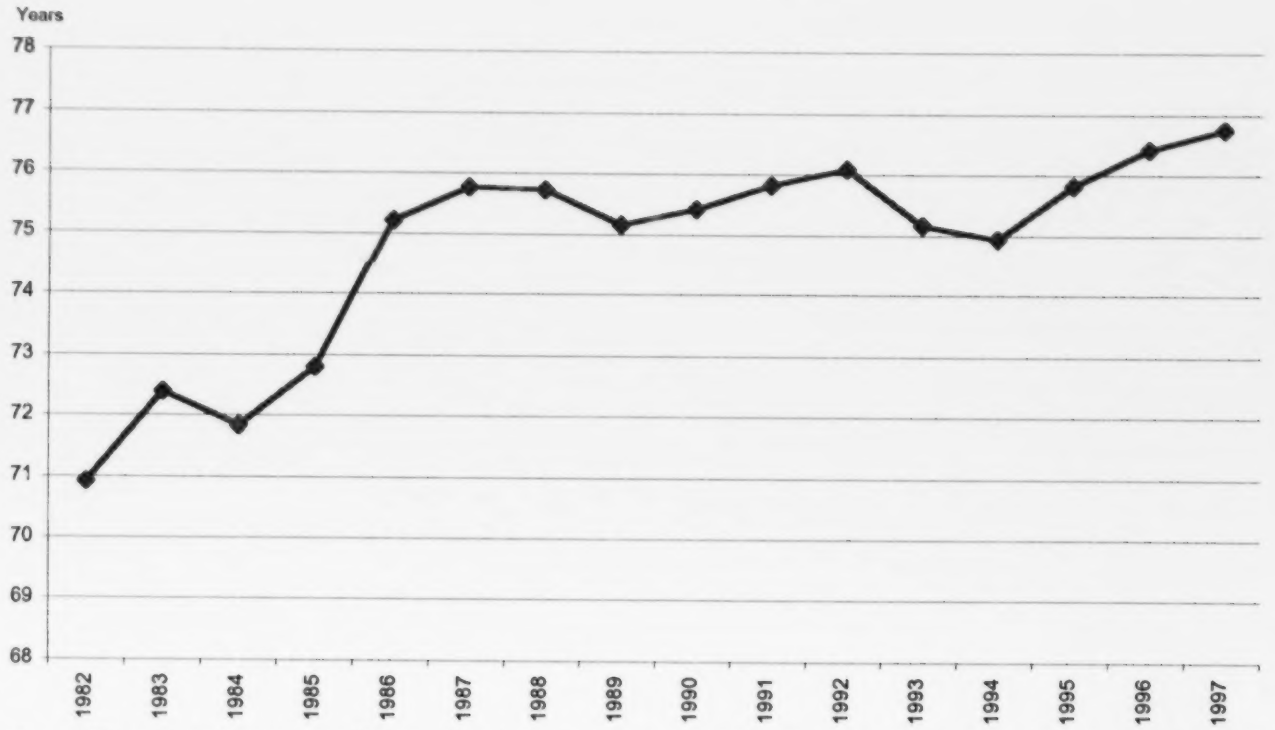
- Self-assessed health status (generally considered a good indicator over overall population health) shows the NWT population reporting lower percentages of "excellent or very good" compared with Canada at almost all age levels.

- Rates of cigarette smoking are 22% higher than for Canada. This difference is consistent among all age categories.

- Although frequency of alcohol consumption is somewhat lower in the Northwest Territories compared with Canada, the rate of heavy drinkers is almost double that for Canada and differences are most apparent in older age categories.

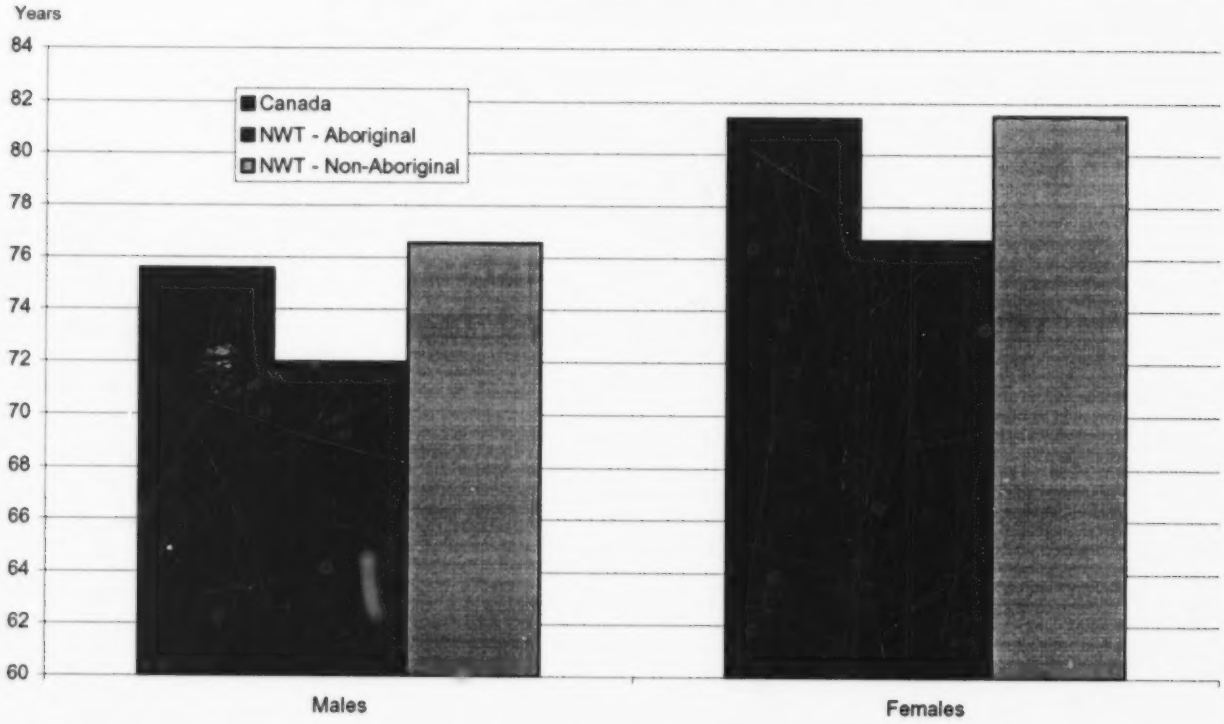
- Involvement in physical activities in the Northwest Territories is reported higher than in the rest of Canada. However, overall approximately 23% of the population 12 years of age and older are considered active.

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth Northwest Territories, 1982 -1997



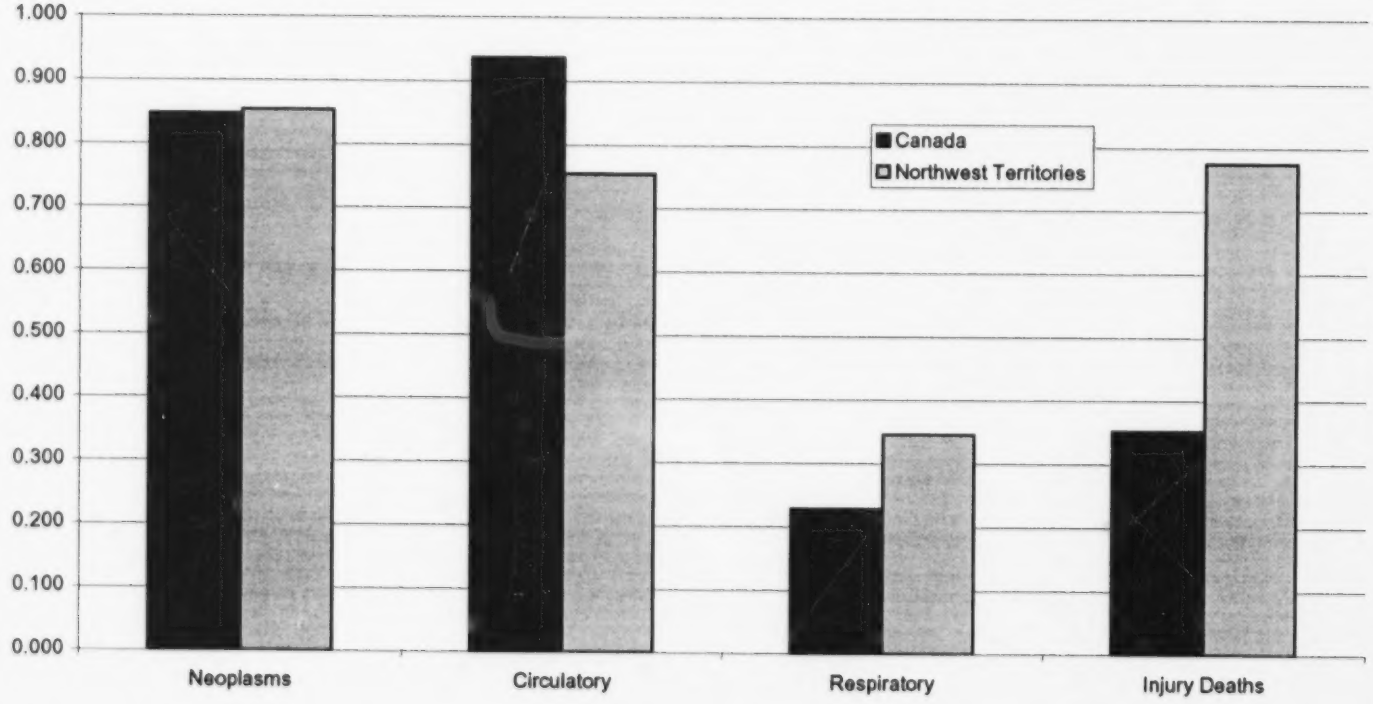
➪ *Life expectancy continues to show improvement in the Northwest Territories now at almost 77 years. Overall, there has been improvement of almost 6 years in the past 20 years.*

Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997



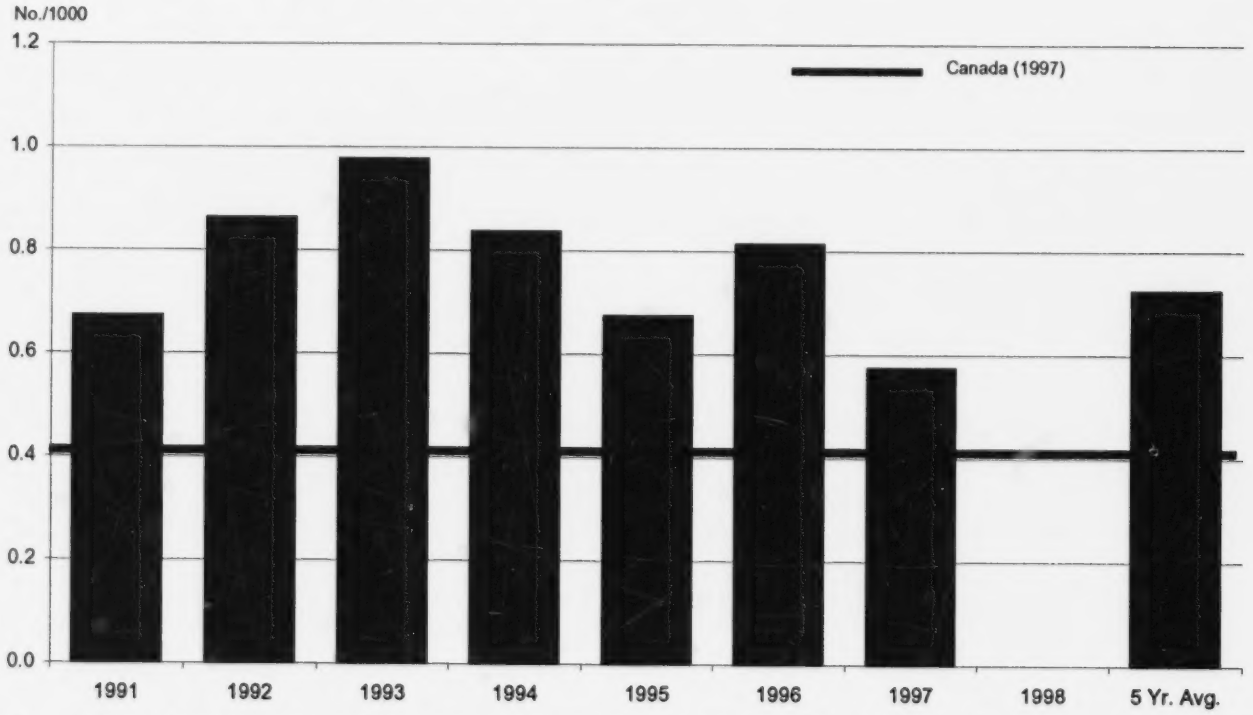
⇨ *As is the Canadian pattern, life expectancy in the NWT is higher for females than for males. Aboriginal life expectancy, while improving, still is approximately 3.6 years less for males and 4.7 years less for females than the Canadian average.*

Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes Northwest Territories & Canada, 1993-97



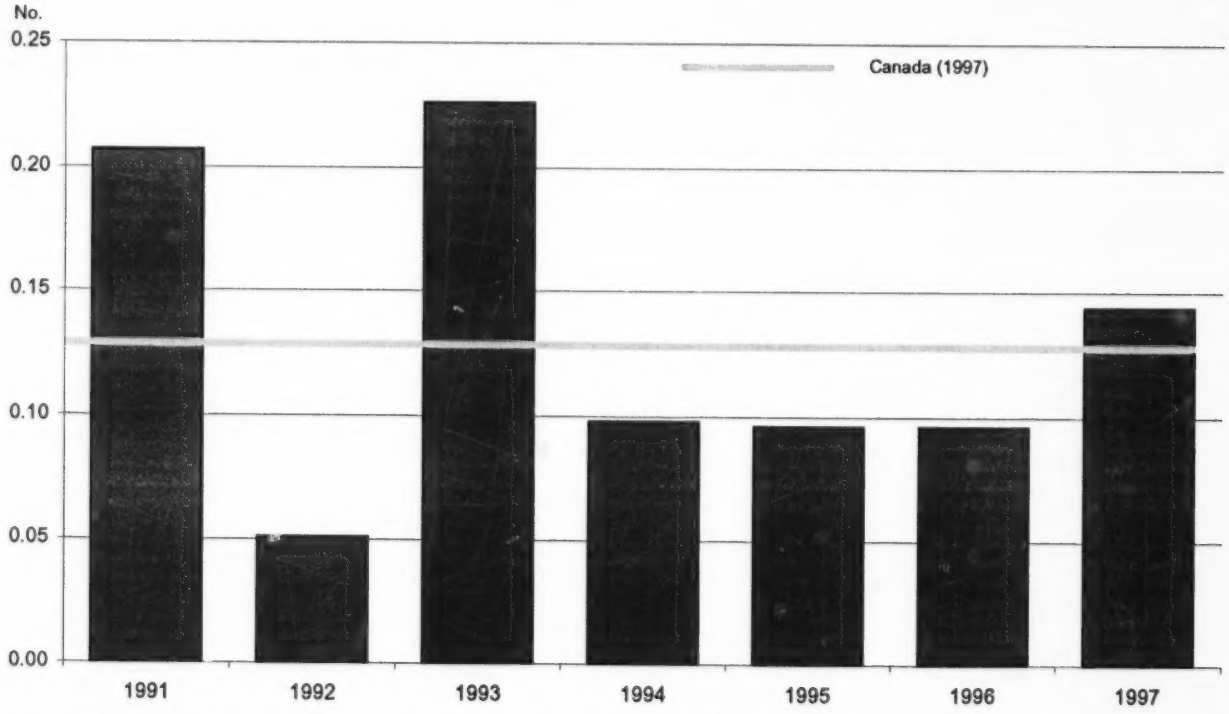
- *Age standardized death rates show cancers, injury deaths, heart disease, and respiratory problems as leading causes of death.*
- *Injury deaths, which includes deaths by accidents, suicides and homicides, are significantly more common in the NWT than in Canada.*

Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 1000 Population Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997



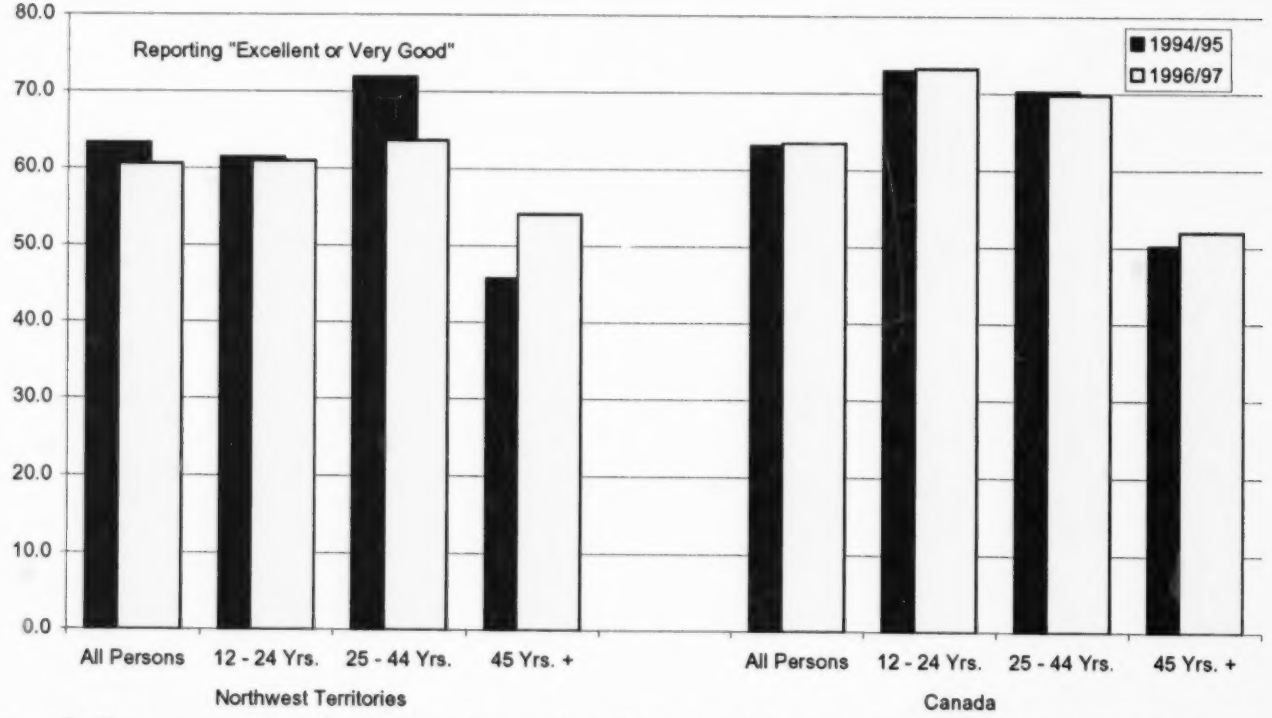
⇨ *Injury deaths, which include accidents, homicides and suicides, continue to be a concern in the territory as the rate exceeds national averages.*

Figure 4.5 Suicides per 1000 Population Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997



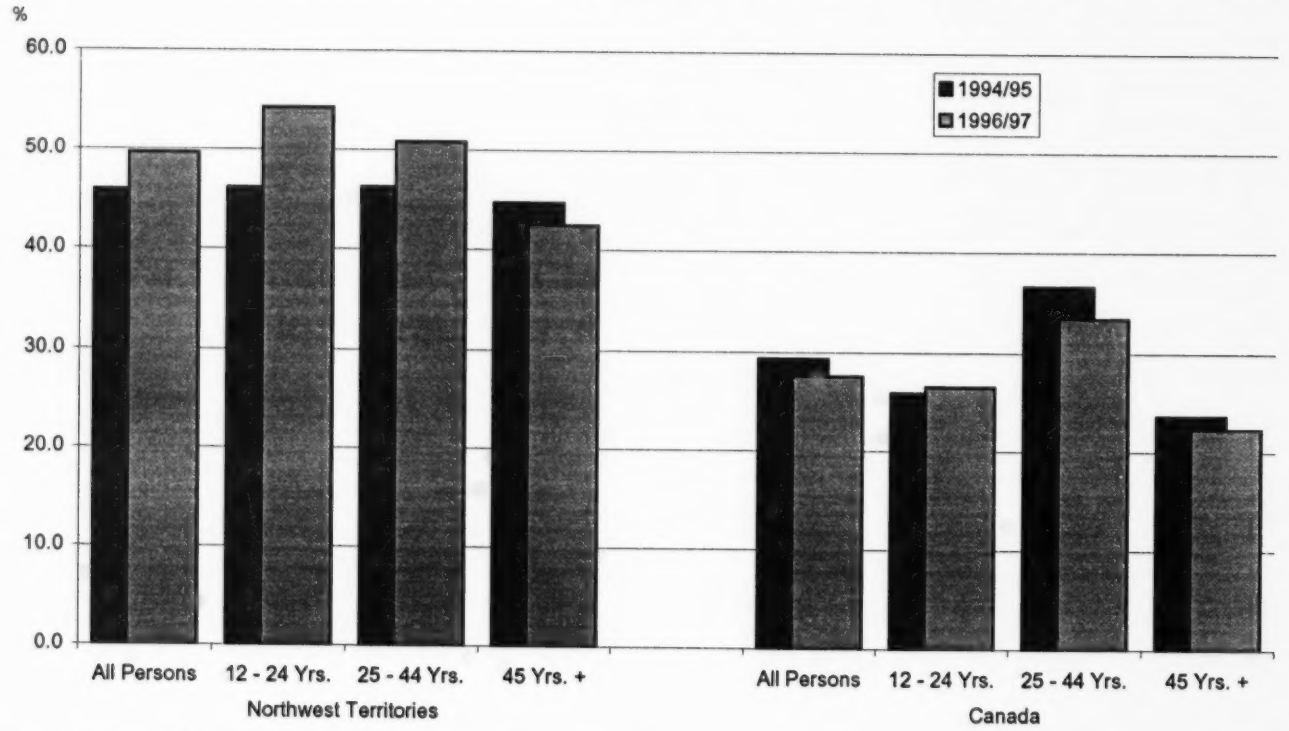
⇨ *The suicide rate in the NWT is very similar to the rest of Canada. The annual number of suicides in the NWT is relatively small so annual volatility can be expected.*

Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status, by Age Category Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



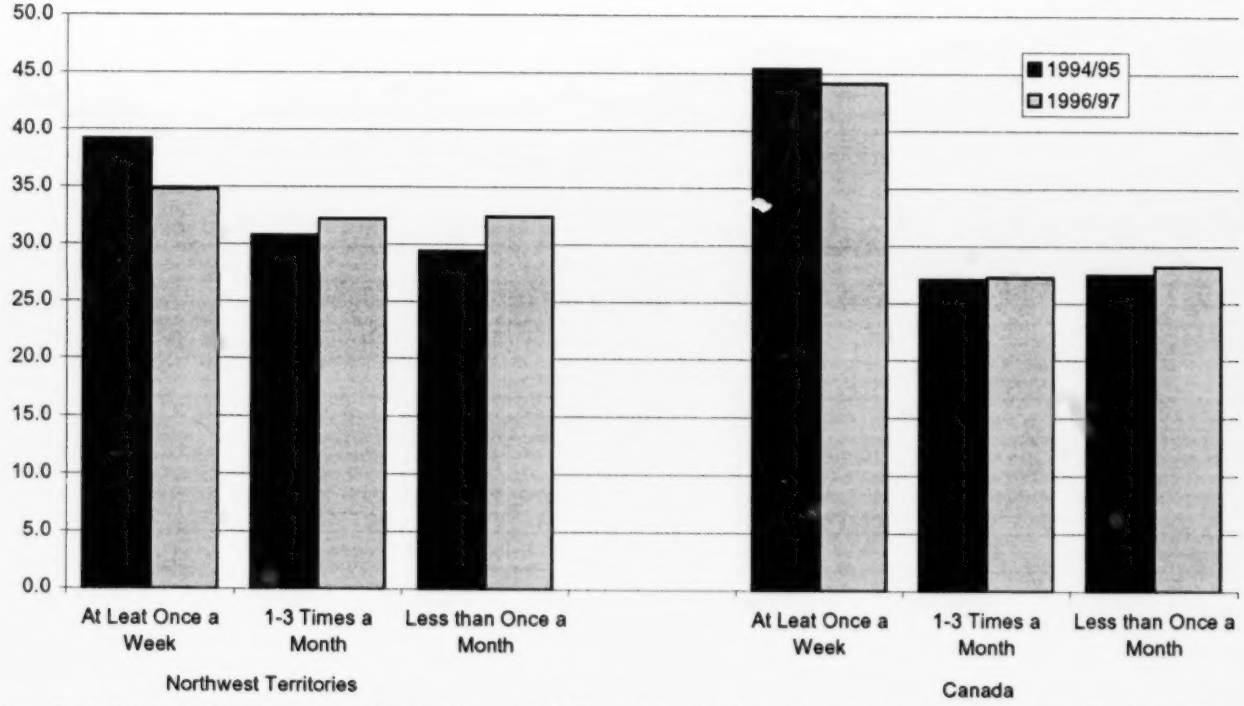
⇨ *Self-assessed health status shows that the overall percentage of persons reporting excellent or very good health was similar between 1994/95 and 1996/97. Our rates remain very similar to the rest of Canada.*

Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



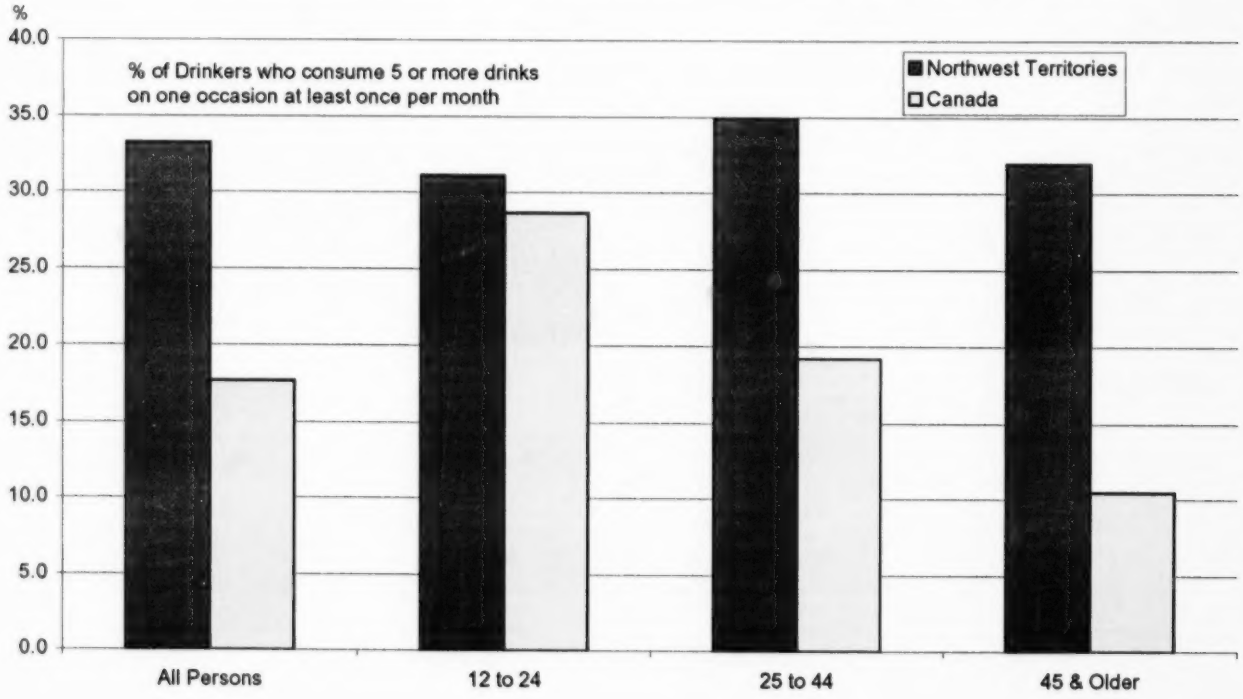
⇨ *Rates of cigarette smoking continue to be significantly higher than for the Canada. Among youth, about 1/2 of NWT youth smoke compared with 1/4 in Canada.*

Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



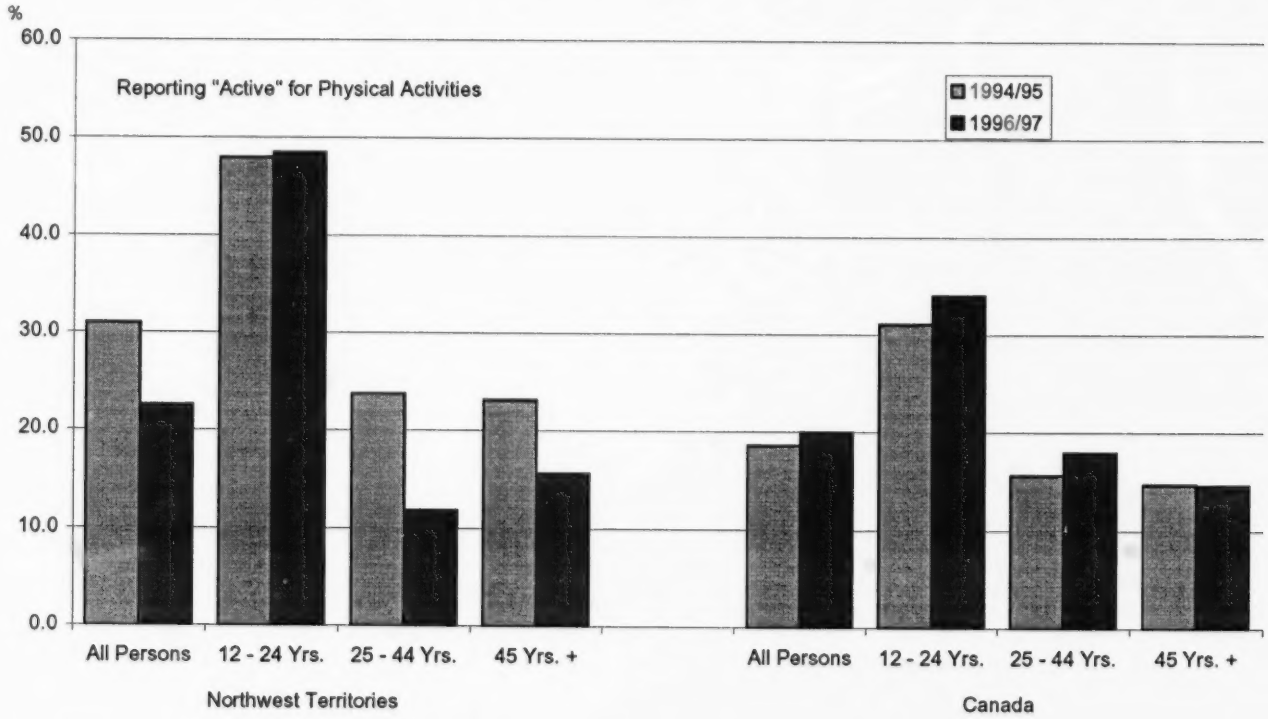
➪ *Looking at frequency of drinking, NWT residents tend to drink less frequently than for the rest of Canada. The proportion of weekly drinkers dropped between 1994/95 and 1996/97.*

Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97



- *Our pattern of alcohol consumption in the NWT indicates we are more likely to drink at least five drinks at one time, compared with the rest of Canada.*
- *Although rates of "heavy drinking" are similar to Canada for our youth, the rates for the rest of the NWT population is considerably higher than in the Canadian average.*

Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index, by Age Category Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97



⇨ *Although the level of physical activity in the NWT appears to have dropped between 1994/95 and 1996/97 in the NWT, our overall rates remain higher than for Canada. This is particularly true of our youth.*

5. Labour Force Activity

- The recent release of the monthly labour force survey results, indicate that the labour market is strong in the NWT as a whole in 2001. The overall employment rate in April (% of population 15 years & older who have a job) was 68.5% which is the highest in Canada. Comparing to other sources of territorial data, the current employment rate is amongst the highest recorded.

- Much of the improvements in the employment rate can be attributed to females who have seen their employment rate increase from 56.0% in 1984 to 67.8% in April 2001. The employment rate for males seems to be more dramatically impacted by seasonal patterns. The male employment rate stood at 67.5% in 1984 and 69.5% in 2001.

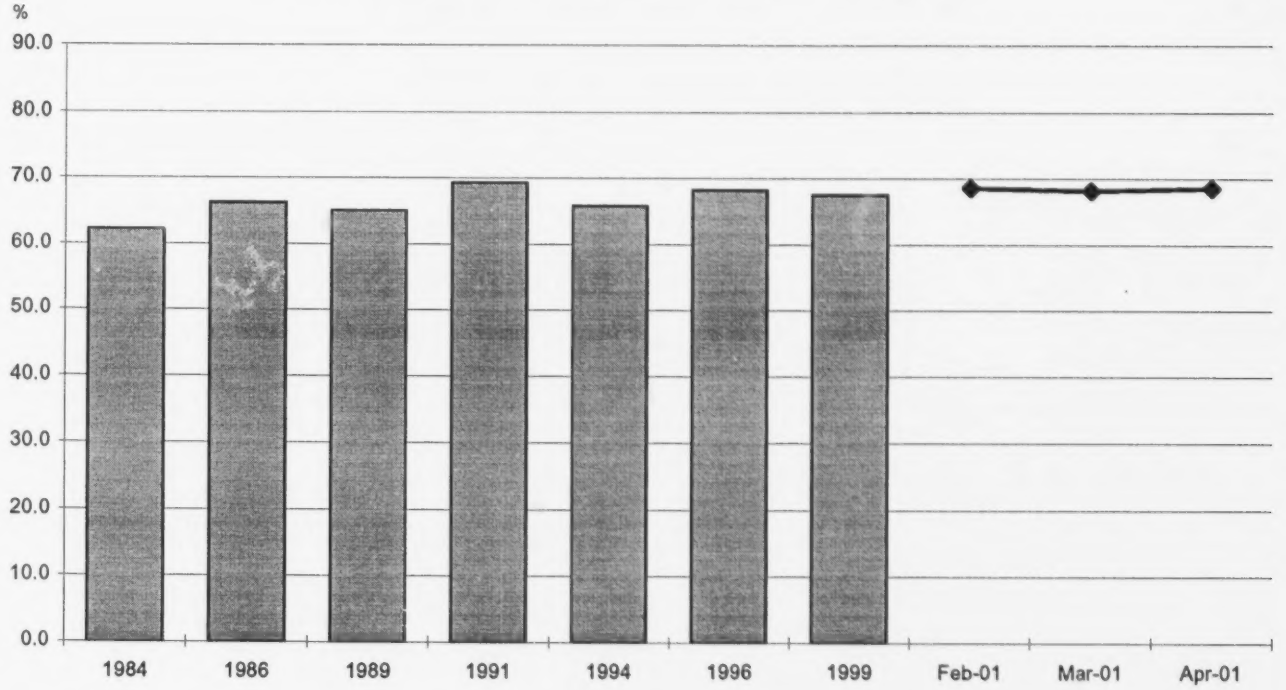
- There are significant variations in the employment rate of aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories. Over time non-aboriginal employment rates have been about 80%. For aboriginal persons there has been some improvement in the employment rate from 38% in 1984 to 48% in 1999. It is expected that in the future the monthly labour force survey may be able to track labour market conditions among aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents.

- Information by community type has been changed in this Scan to reflect the geographic detail available from the monthly labour force survey. For community level information contact the Bureau of Statistics.

- By community type, employment rates vary from about 81.4% in Yellowknife in April 2001, to around 58.6% in the remaining NWT communities. The gap between employment rates in Yellowknife and the remaining NWT communities has narrowed slightly over the years.

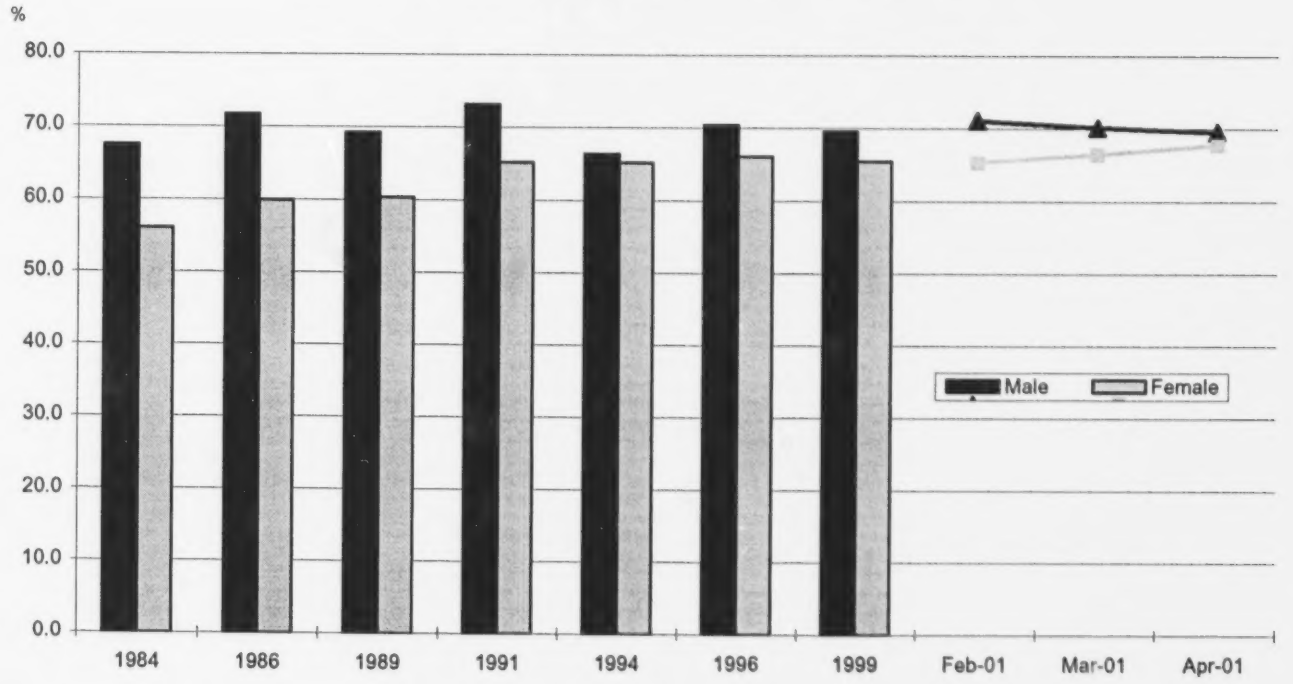
- The relationship between education and employment remains very strong. In 1999, some 90% of persons with a university degree in the Northwest Territories were employed. By comparison, only 26% of those with less than grade 9 had a job.

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984- 2001



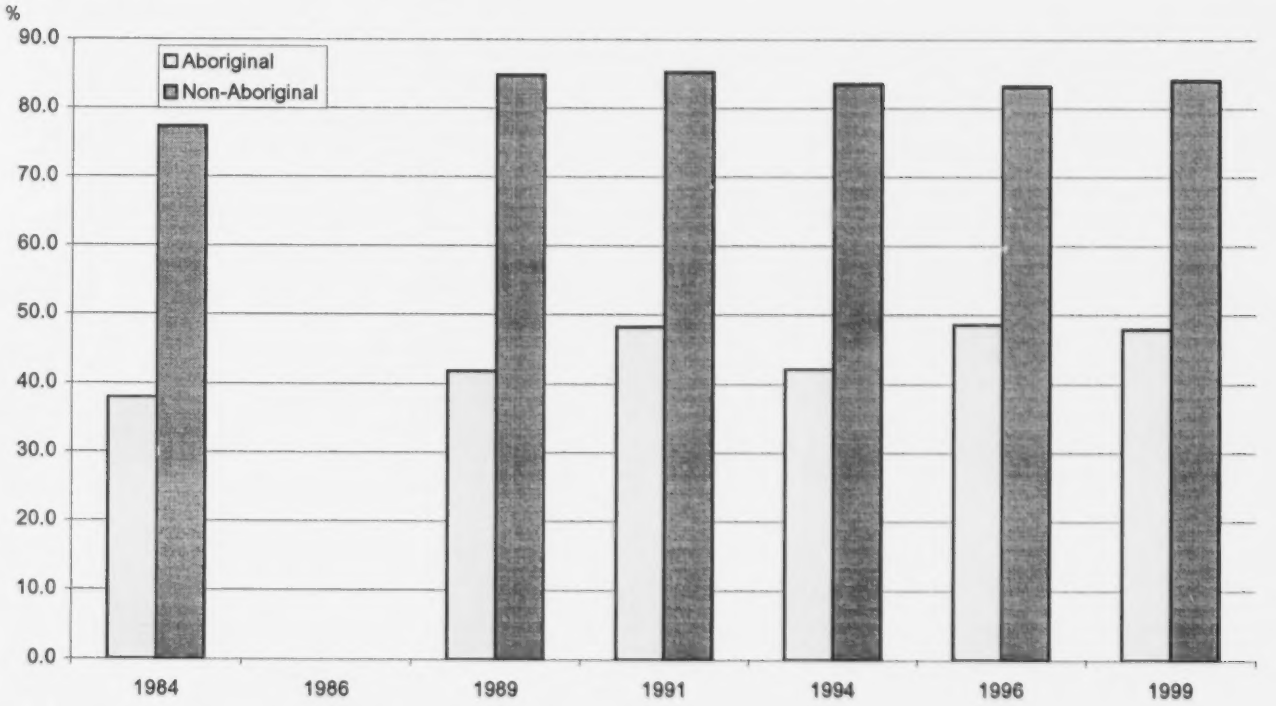
- *With the recent extension of the monthly labour force survey to the NWT, more current labour market estimates are now available (see notes). Overall, the employment rate indicates an improvement with 69.8% of the population 15 & over having a job.*
- *This overall employment rate is higher than any value found in either the Census or community labour force surveys that have been done historically.*

Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender Northwest Territories 1984- 2001



- *The gap in employment rates among female and male residents continues to be small in the Northwest Territories. The recent results indicate an employment rate of 72.1% for males and 68.5% for females.*
- *In comparison, the male employment rate is xx.x%, while the female rate is xx.x% for Canada for April, 2001.*

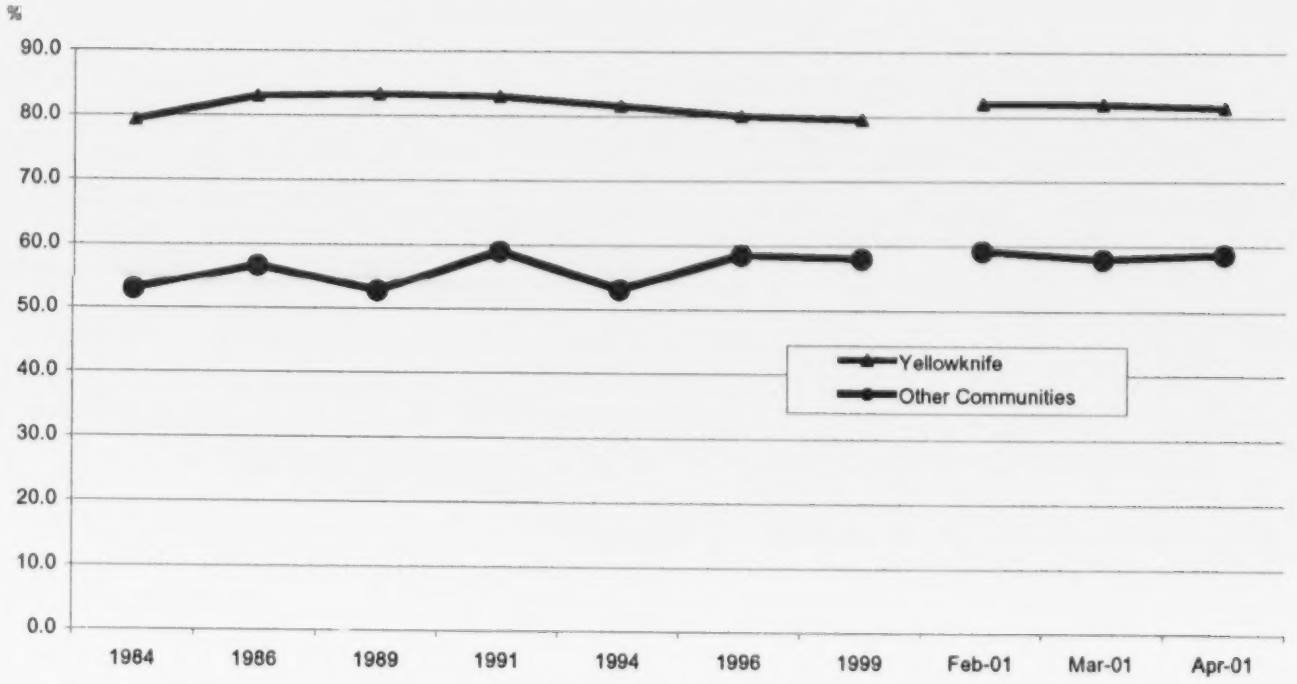
Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group Northwest Territories 1984-1999



- *There continues to be significant differences between aboriginal and non-aboriginal employment rates in the NWT. Some gains have been made in aboriginal employment in the past 15 years.*

- *Labour market information from the new monthly labour force survey is not yet available by ethnic group.*

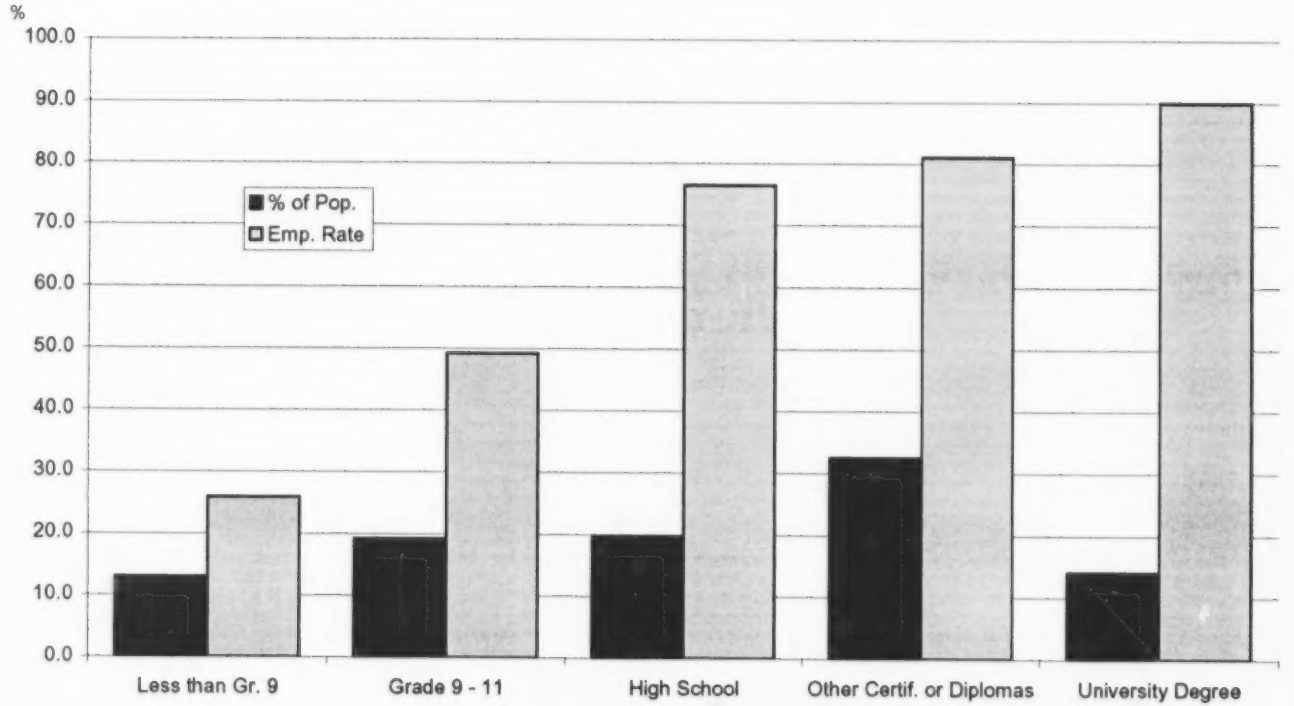
Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type Northwest Territories 1984- 2001



- *Looking at employment rates for Yellowknife compared with other centers indicates that a gap continues to exist. For April 2001, the employment rate in Yellowknife was 81.4% while in remaining NWT communities the rate was 58.6%.*

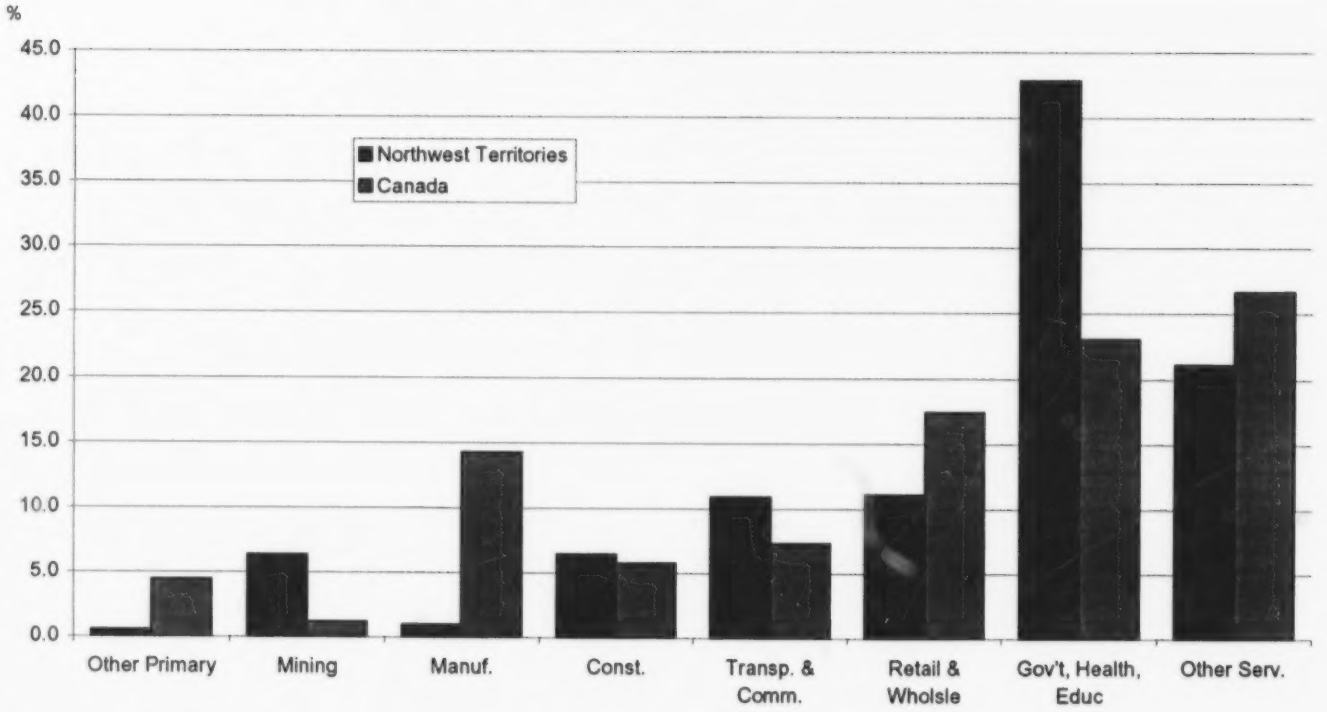
- *Although the monthly LFS can not provide a more detailed breakdown, it should be noted that in 1999 the employment rate was 70.9% in Hay River, Fort Smith and Inuvik and was 48.4% in smaller NWT communities.*

Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling Northwest Territories, 1999



➪ *Education continues to be the strongest predictor of employment success. In 1999, some 90% of university graduates were employed compared with 26% of those with less than grade 9.*

Figure 5.6 Employment, by Industry Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999



⇨ *The NWT economy continues to be dominated by government including health and education services. Retail, wholesale and other service industries continue to be major employers.*

6. Economy

- Intentions for public and private capital investment will be very high in the Northwest Territories in 2001, following 2 years of strong investment. In 2001, total capital investment is expected to top $1 billion as construction and other activities in the diamond sector and large expansion in natural gas related exploration in the Mackenzie Delta are very strong.

- To put the capital investment values in context, 2001 investment in Prince Edward Island, Yukon and Nunavut combined is less than the NWT capital investment for 2001.

- Mineral production continued to increase in 2000. Diamond production stayed over $600 million. Total mineral and oil and gas production increased to $1.1 billion in 2000 from $861 million in 1999 and $289 million in 1998.

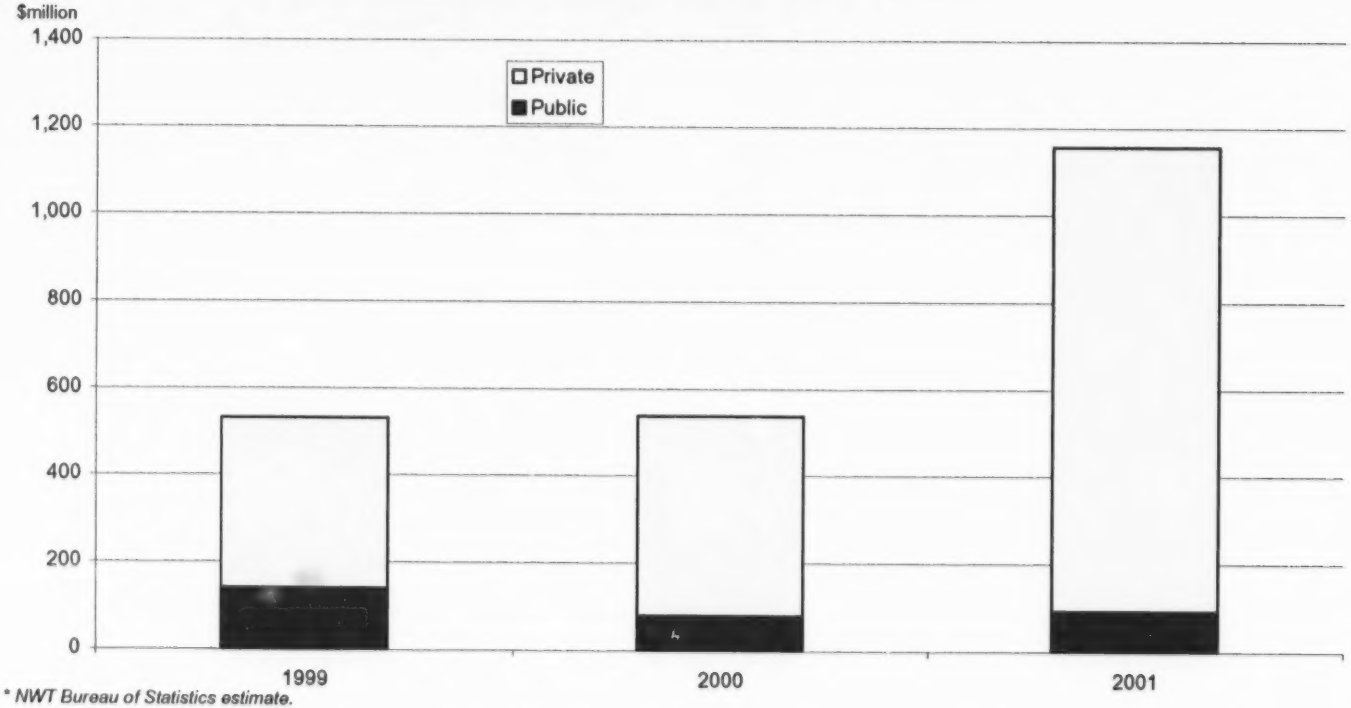
- With the start-up of natural gas production in the Fort Liard area, the value of natural gas production increased by over 600% in 2000 to approximately $59 million.

- Increased gas activity in the Fort Liard area and the Mackenzie Delta has lead to significantly increased activity in the oil and gas exploration field in the past several years. This trend is expected to continue in 2001.

- The retail and wholesale trade industries continue to be major contributors to the territorial economy. Retail trade was valued at about $395 million in 2000, while wholesale trade was valued at $159 million in 1999.

- Fur harvesting have been relatively stable in the past several years, contributing about $1 million in economic activity.

Figure 6.1 Public & Private Capital Investment Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2001

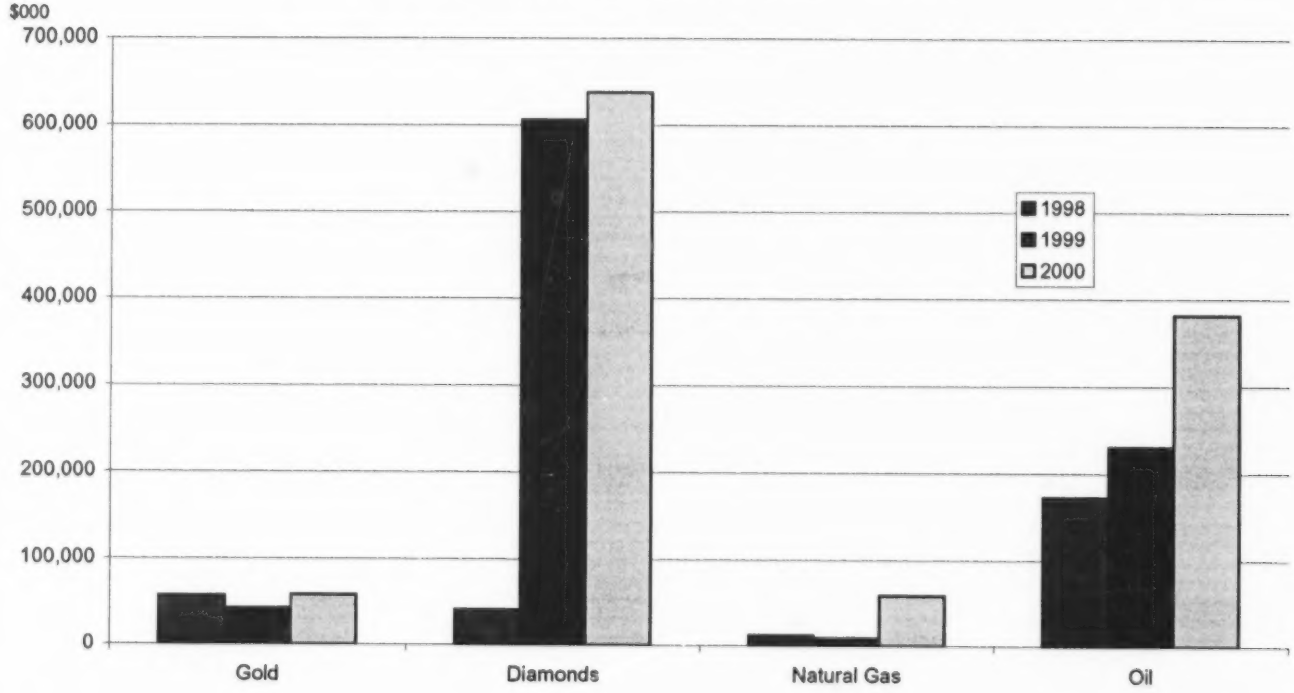


* NWT Bureau of Statistics estimate.

- *Capital investment levels in the Northwest Territories are going to be extremely high in 2001. This is largely due to the construction of the Diavik diamond mine and the natural gas exploration activity in the Mackenzie Delta.*

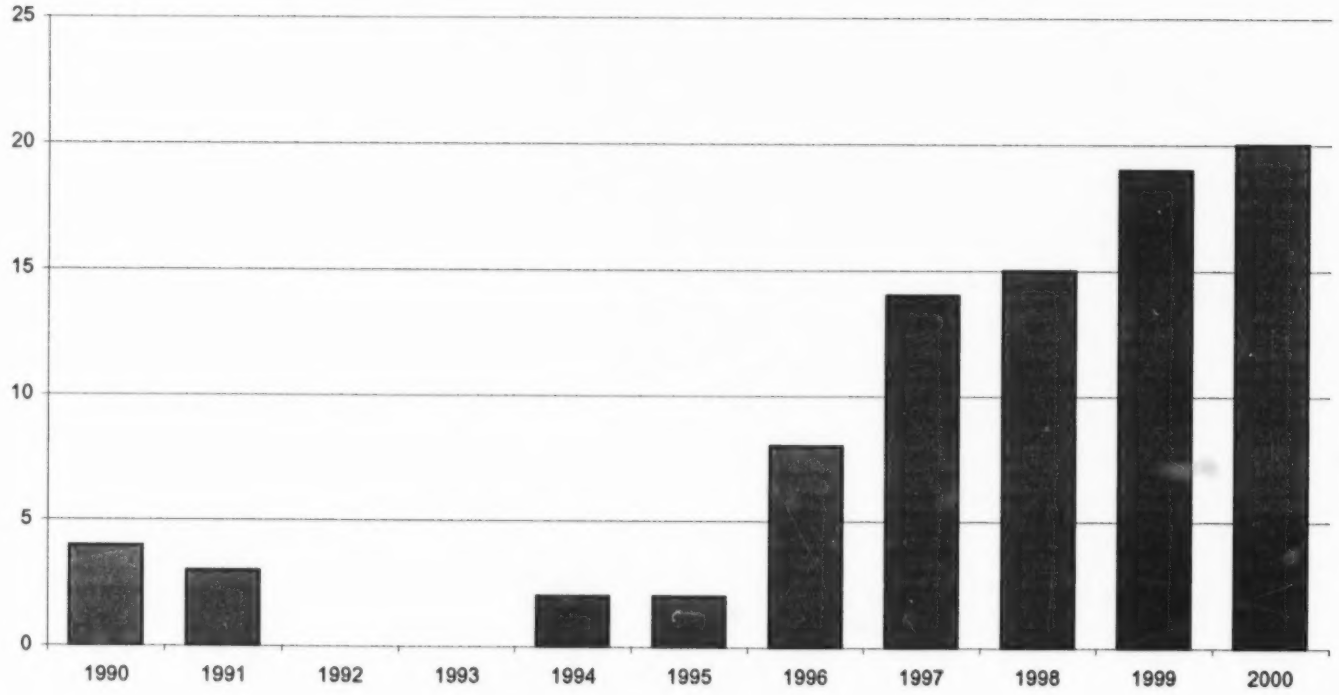
- *To put 2001 in context, the capital investment for Prince Edward Island, Nunavut and Yukon combined is only expected to be slightly over $1 billion, which is less than in the NWT.*

Figure 6.2 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production Northwest Territories, 1998 - 2000



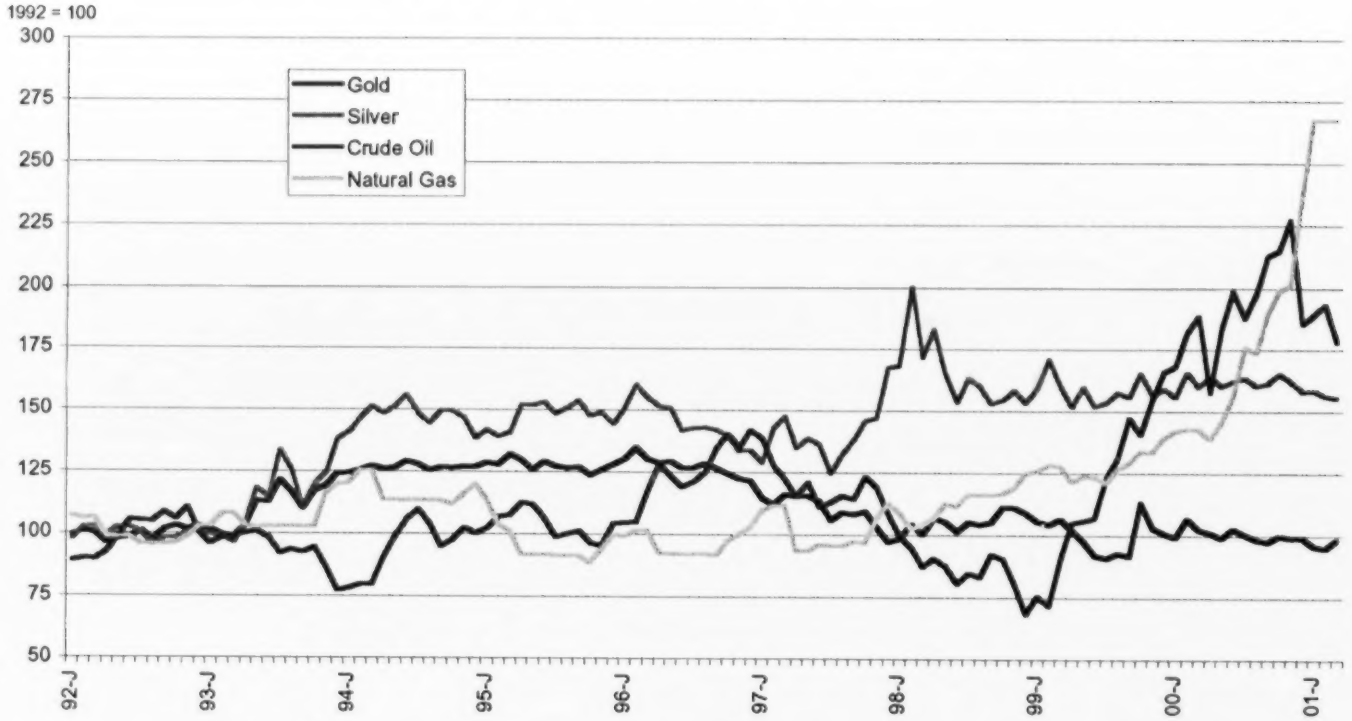
- *Diamond production topped $600 million for the second year in 2000, while price increases resulted in oil production increasing to $381 million. Natural gas production increased by over 600% in 2000 at approximately $59 million.*
- *Total production increased from $289 million in 1998 to $861 million in 1999 to over $1.1 billion in 2000.*

Figure 6.3 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled Northwest Territories, 1990 - 2000



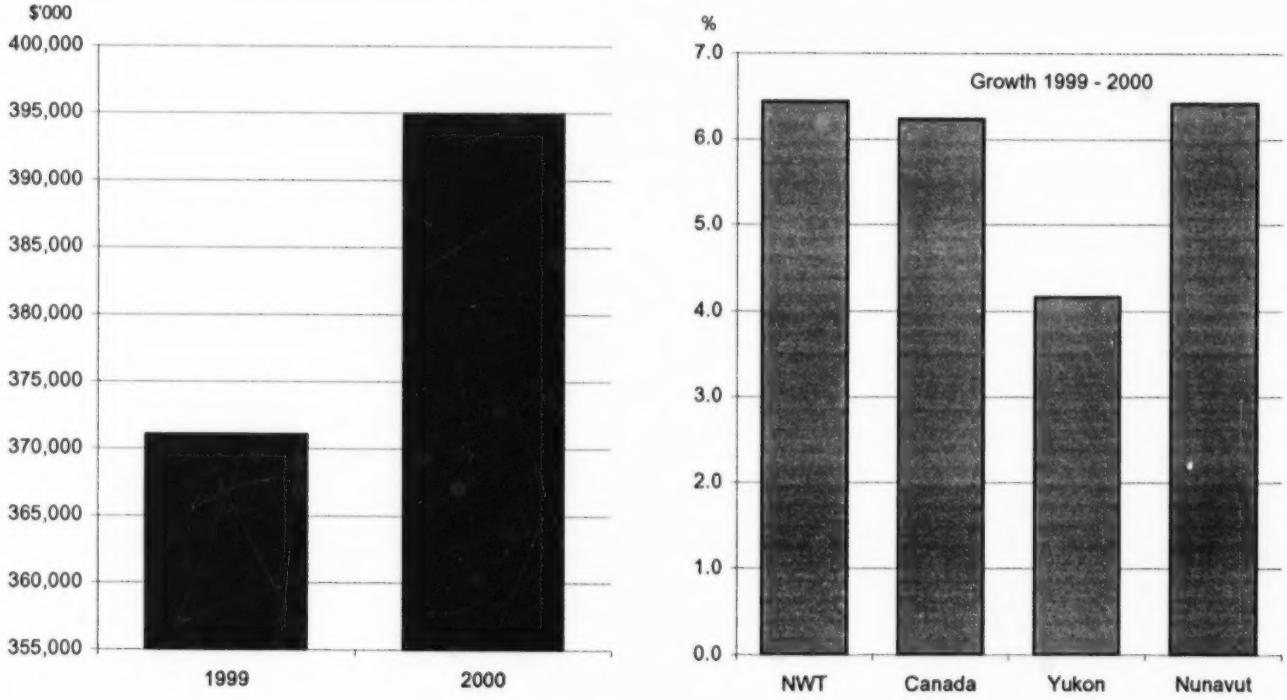
- *After several years of little activity, oil & gas well drilling has increased substantially in the past 4 years. Significant activity has taken place in the Fort Liard area and in the Mackenzie Delta.*
- *Increased activity in Mackenzie Delta should result in a significant increase in the number of wells drilled in 2001.*

Figure 6.4 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1992 = 100) January 1992 - March 2001



- *During 1999, major price increases were seen for crude oil and natural gas. Since November 2000, crude oil prices have declined somewhat, although a similar pattern has not been seen in natural gas.*
- *Gold prices continued to hover near 1992 levels, while silver remains near 1994 price levels.*

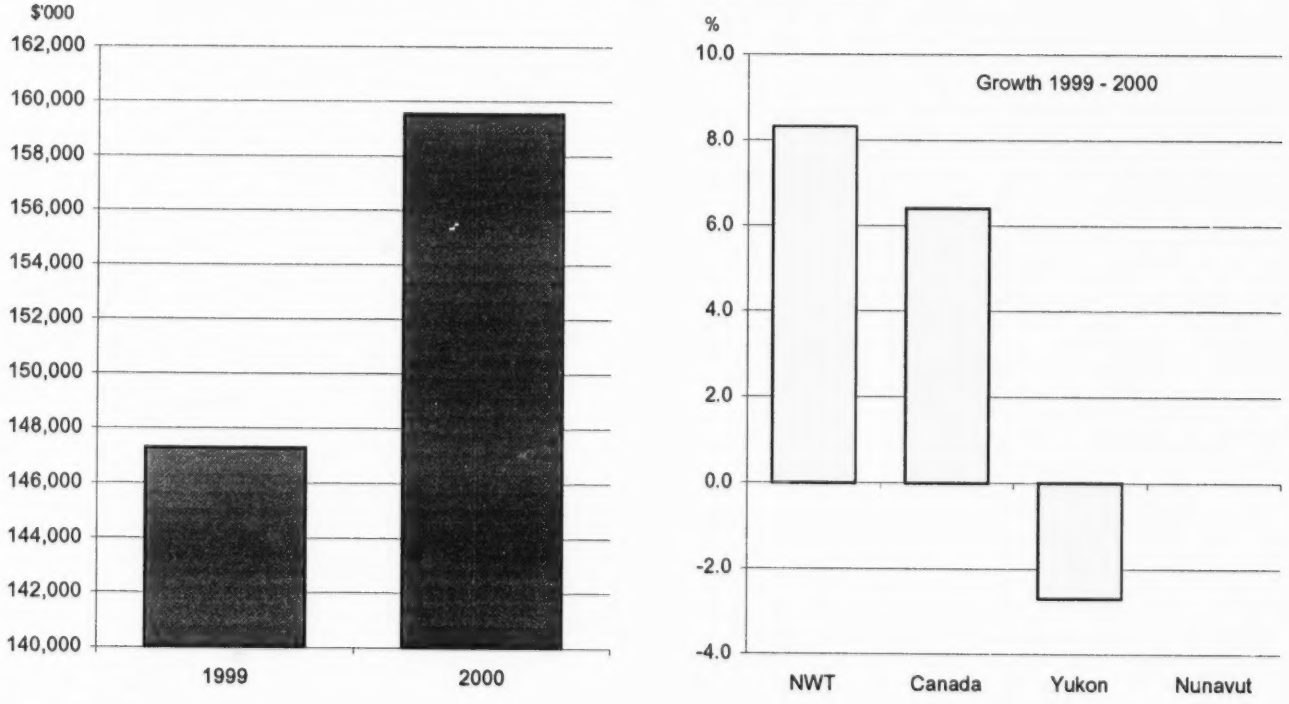
Figure 6.5 Retail Trade
Northwest Territories, 1999-2000



➪ *Retail trade information indicates that retail rose from $371 million in total sales for 1999 to $395 million in 2000.*

Comparing annual growth indicates that retail sales increased by some 6.4% for the year in the NWT, compared with 6.2% for Canada.

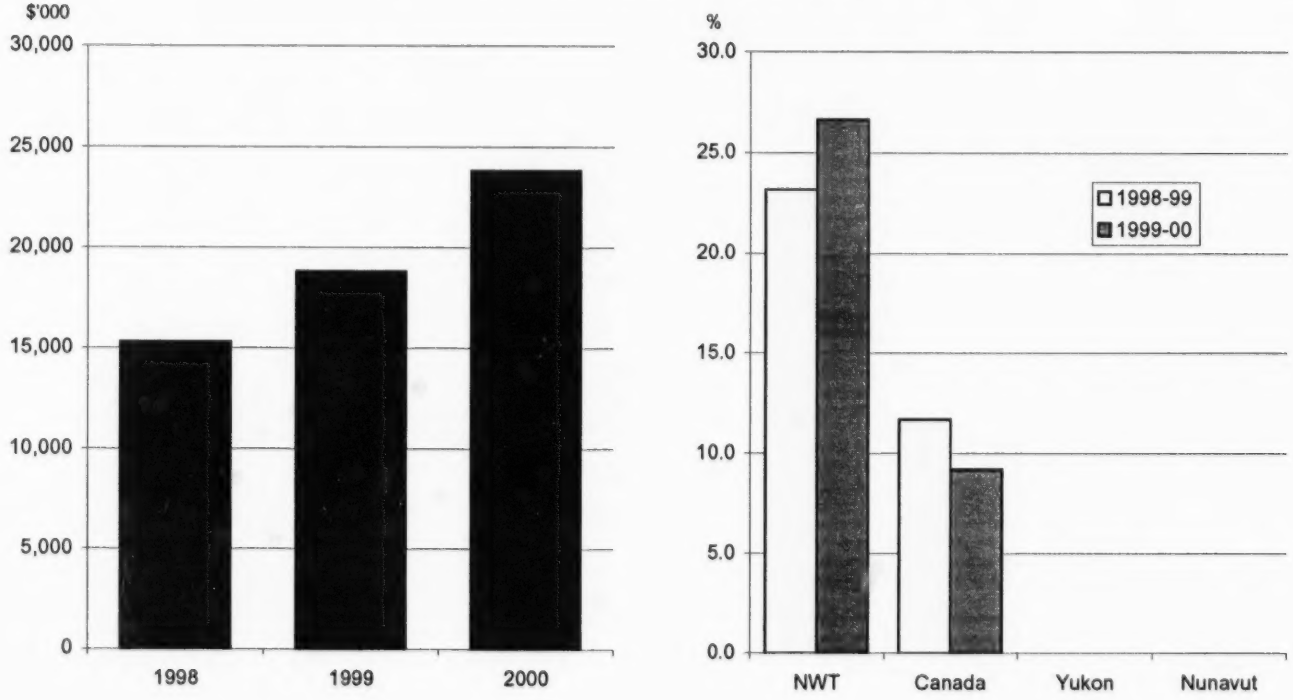
Figure 6.6 Wholesale Trade Northwest Territories, 1999-2000



- *Wholesale trade, which is an important support industry to the non-renewable resource sector, had total sales of $159 million in 2000 an 8.3% increase from the $147 million in 1999.*

- *Growth in sales in the NWT exceeded the Canadian growth in wholesale trade of 6.4%.*

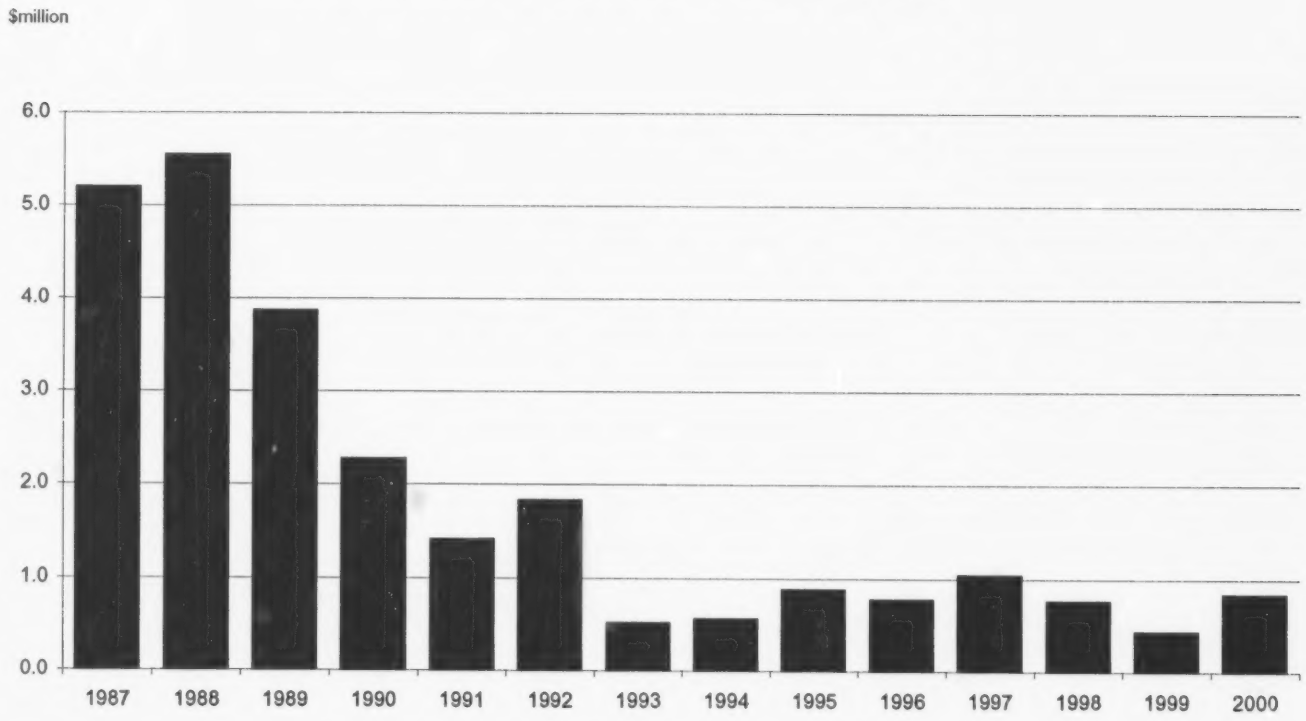
Figure 6.7 Manufacturing Shipments Northwest Territories, 1998-2000



- *Manufacturing shipments again showed a strong increase in 2000, increasing 26.7% from 1999 to almost $24 million. This follows an increase of 23.2% between 1998 and 1999 for the NWT.*

- *Growth in Canadian manufacturing shipments, although significant, were more modest at 9.2%.*

Figure 6.8 Fur Harvesting Northwest Territories, 1987-2000



➪ *Fur harvesting showed a slight improvement in 2000 with an increase to $840,000 from a low of $440,000 in 1999.*

2001 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- Notes on Data & Sources -

Figure 1.1
Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991-January 1, 2001

Quarterly territorial population estimates are produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.2
Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2000

Components of population change refer to the calendar year. Migration data refers to inter-provincial migration.

Figure 1.3
Population Estimates & Projections
Northwest Territories, 1981-2020

Data for 1981 to 1999 are population estimates. For 1999 to 2019, population projections are based on a model developed by the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 1.4
Population Share by Community Size
Northwest Territories, 1976-2020

Data for 1976 to 1999 use community population estimates and Census counts. The information for 2000 to 2019 is based on population projections.

Figure 1.5
NWT Projected Population, by Age
1999-2020

The projected changes in the age structure of the population in the next 20 years are based on the NWT Bureau of Statistics population projections.

Figure 1.6
Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000

The crude birth rate is calculated as the number of births per 1,000 population.

Figure 1.7
Births per 1000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada

Data for Canada and the Northwest Territories is for 1997.

Figure 1.8
Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000

The crude death rate is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons. Infant mortality is the number of deaths in the first year per 1,000 births.

Figure 2.1
Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2000

Average number of persons per dwelling is obtained from the census years 1981 to 1996 and from the NWT Housing Needs Survey — 2000.

Figure 2.2
Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2000

Data on core need are from the NWT Housing Needs Survey.

Figure 2.3
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Figure 2.4
Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Comm. Type
Northwest Territories, 2000

Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Figure 2.5
Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2000

Data from the census indicate whether the dwelling is owned or rented by household members.

Figure 2.6
Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-1996

The percentage of families that are lone parent families is obtained from the census years 1981 to 1996.

Figure 2.7
Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-1999

Income data is for all returns. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Figure 2.8
Average Income, by Community
Northwest Territories, 1994-1999

Income data is for all returns. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Figure 2.9
Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2000

Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the Northwest Territories

Figure 2.10
Pop. Receiving Income Support, by Community
Northwest Territories, 1996-2000

Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the communities.

Figure 3.1
Pop. 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989 -1999

The percentage of persons with various levels of education is obtained from the NWT labour force surveys between 1989 to 1999.

Figure 3.2
Pop. 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories and Canada is obtained from the 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey and the 1996 census .

Figure 3.3
Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 1999

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories is obtained from the 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Figure 3.4
Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-1999

Rates calculated by dividing the total number of graduates by the number of 18 year olds.

Figure 3.5
School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 1989/90-200/01

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Figure 3.6
School Enrollment, by Type of Community
Northwest Territories, 1989/90-200/01

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Figure 3.7
Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2001

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

Figure 4.1
Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories, 1982 -1997

Life expectancy values are calculated by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. To remove variation, the data is presented as a three year moving average. The 1996 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1994, 1995 & 1996 values.

Figure 4.2
Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997

Life expectancy values are calculated by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. To remove variation, the data is presented as a three year moving average. The 1997 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1995, 1996 & 1997 values.

Figure 4.3
Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-97

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. The Canadian accidental death rate has been age standardized to the 1997 population for the Northwest Territories.

Figure 4.4
Injury Death Rate per 1000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. The Canadian accidental death rate has been age standardized to the 1996 population for the Northwest Territories.

Figure 4.5
Suicides per 1000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-1997

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. The Canadian suicide rate has been age standardized to the 1996 population for the Northwest Territories.

Figure 4.6
Self-Assessed Health Status, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

Information on self-assessed health status is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Figure 4.7
Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

Information on rates of cigarette smoking is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Figure 4.8
Freq. of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

Refers to the frequency of alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months and is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Figure 4.9
Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97

Refers to the frequency of heavy alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months and is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Figure 4.10
Physical Activity Index, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 & 1996/97

Information on physical activities is obtained from the National Population Health Survey.

Figure 5.1
Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2001

An employment rate is calculated as the percentage of persons 15 years of age & older that are employed. Most recent data from new monthly LFS being completed in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 5.2
Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2001

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Most recent data from new monthly LFS being completed in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 5.3
Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-1999

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Data was not available by ethnic group from the 1986 census.

Figure 5.4
Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2001

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed.

Figure 5.5
Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1999

An employment rate is the percentage of persons who are employed. The dark bar indicates the percentage of the NWT population at each level of education.

Figure 5.6
Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996

Figures represent the percentage of all employed persons by industry from the 1996 Census.

Figure 6.1
Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2001

Public & private capital investment present data for Northwest Territories with 1999 and 2000 values reflecting actuals, while 2001 are intentions.

Figure 6.2
Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998 -2000

Value of mineral production is provided for Northwest Territories.

Figure 6.3
Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1990 - 2000

Information oil & gas wells drilled during the period and is obtained from the National Energy Board.

Figure 6.4
Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1992 = 100)
January 1992 - April 2000

Information presented show the percent change in selected commodity prices from 1992.

Figure 6.5
Retail Trade
Northwest Territories, 1999-2000

Retail trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Nunavut & Yukon information provided for context.

Figure 6.6
Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories, 1999-2000

Wholesale trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Nunavut & Yukon information provided for context.

Figure 6.7
Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories, 1999-2000

Manufacturing shipments information has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Nunavut & Yukon information provided for context.

Figure 6.8
Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2000

Information on fur production are provided for Northwest Territories.